UME X--- NO. 37.

THE LIBERATOR:

Oliver Johnson. General Agent:

To whom all remittances are to be made, and

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TE.—Mr. ISAAC KSAPP, the late publisher, insterred his interest in the subscription-late spinsor, for two years from the first of January, the premiury concerns of the Leberharon

SANCEL PHILBRICK, ELLIS GRAY LOR-

months past, I have been led to inquire

nearly all associations for moral, polit-ous reform failed, either wholly or per-

effect the great objects for the accom-which they were primarily originated? at answers may be given to this ques-of which may be deemed satisfactory.

that nearly all reforms have been rue and false principles, good and bad

bined-that the false and the evil ne gained the ascendency, and hence

he great and primary object, wer to the question is, that the prin-

our fathers correctly announced as of truths, 'That all men were created t they were endowed by their Creator with

correct, but the means employed to

they were endowed by their Creator with henable rights, among which were life, the pursuit of happmess.' But by wag-

iberty and life, thus practically pro-

false, and themselves hypocrites.

heaven and men, that all their prin-

er is, that reforms have failed be-

to nocelensive in their nature; and af ough much difficulty and suffering

les which circumscribed their develmose. The Puritans fled to America to

err way, and gained their object in part, been arrested by a circle drawn around

ed to be their right as men and Christians.

united this claim to themselves, by

essed an equal claim to this right, they the principle altogether, and thenceforth berty of conscience as the right of none their own right-but wholly as a monop-

after this, they allowed any who differed in to enjoy this liberty, it was not as a as a favor, or because they could not pre-

a answer, when properly understood, will be the true one, and to comprehend

chall others. All great principles, wheth-its, politics, or religion, whether in science

, and are as essential to the vitality and aind and soul, as food and air are to the nd vigor of the body. Man, and the great of truth, are conjoined by the constitution reator, (whether apprehended by him, as a

t, by the indissoluble ties of a moral con-

y—these principles are, therefore, in the things adapted, and rendered indispensable

nest holiness, harmony and happiness. He, strikes at these ties, and thus succeeds in

or them, has arrested the functions of those eins, and arteries, which are essential

be soul, and is guilty of the highest kind of

mits the application or operation of these is, or which leaves any being or thing out-he circle to whom or to which they belong, clare war with God and man, and the prin-

mselves. If the principles are in their mitable—if they are equally related to all

ngs-of they contain messages of physi-chal, moral or spiritual good to all-it

e power to relieve, to discipline, to enlight-icity, to harmonize and ennoble man-then

the property of all, and are as essential in e ect to the happiness of every member of the

equally valuable to every human being,

by drawing an artificial circle around

tions and affinities, places them in precise-

the condition, and values them for the same at the slaveholder does the slave. He di-in of their distinguishing attributes, de-em to the lowest level by making them

nents of a merely schish purpose, and es-

on simply as a monopoly. Of course they reived, cherished or valued on account of

really are; on account of their real na-

they are made to be, or to do-and led in word by their right NAMES, are not

at radical principles contain the seeds of

and employed, or as they are permitted to

ir true character, to be free, and to op-

objects to which they are legitimate

y will be continually developing new affinities, new relations, and new

will develope every species of wrong

ef, however long concealed, or deeply the means by which to remove them, instrumentalities and operations which

te human nature to the highest moral and

are two ways in which great principles

orbitrarily circumscribed. I. They may ted from objects to which they are allied, of partition, and be confined within this

y related to it than those without—or, 2 be confined to that development of

which they have already made, and thus

nation of all other principles seminally con-thin them may be effectually prevented. commencement of the Temperance Reform,

mperance men were limited in the of the great principle which formed the ba-r enterprise—viz. That the use of alcohol

whether taken in large or small quanti-instances wrong. This principle very

struck at rum, brandy, gin, whiskey, and seer forms of alcoholic drink; and toward

th a view to their entire overthrow, it was at fidelity and zeal applied. But it was

that it must have a more extensive prac-cation, before it could attain any of its . Wine presented itself, though dressed

, and in venerated black, and haughtily

ng their charge upon this supercitions, in rushed a squadron of conservatives.

istent friends of temperance were

formed a circle around the principle

Why, inquired the ultruists, do you

other intoxicating drinks, against which

ine from the operation of our great Does it not as really contain alcol

of the circle, and only the

ited number of all other objects, no

ence, artifice, and the spirit of sordid

any degree, what their names repre-

s and these of others still, and so or

nes, affinities, or relations; but

which are universal in their nature tion, are the common property of the hu-they as truly belong to every human be-

others of his body or the attributes of

Oaro, July, 1840.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

COMMUNICATIONS

Letters from James Royle. No. 2.

VOL. X .-- NO. 38.

BELOVED BROTHER:

PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY, ME ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, No. 25 CORNHILL

ICE. late firm of Macomber No. 6. Congress square, aite the old stand.

MERCHANT TAILORS

on able to execute an execute and execute the patronage public is respectfully soliest. March 13. MEW YORK.

New York, either translan-able time, who have no par-recking with the funes of find a pleasant, quiet, con-ir stay, at the Temperme, near the centre of business, walk of all the Steambont is one of the most deserts is one of the most desimble
w, spacious and commodisa
ctable, and prepared with
ce and Health, will be foun
and every variety desired b
July 10.

se for Seamen. AMEN'S HOME. IRECTION OF OME SOCIETY, L & GEORGE A. BODEE,

m Rosevelt street and James

eir choice of ships and for Young Ladies, RIDGE, MASS. VD MRS. MACK.

commences the second Mon commences the second Men-ind consists of four quarters of a vacation at the close of the others one week each.

Are been engaged in teaching the thorselves to the parental s. They have a house built uncodation of about Twisty and healthy situation. They teachers of Music, Drawing, and by assistant teachers who ERMS.

nce.) for one year, \$150. For fall, \$45-winter or spring, English or Classical brane Music, with use of instrument, voice and singing, (teacher, is in the family, \$5: Drawter colors, \$15: tencher, Mr. Fencher of Italian and French, M. Wiss Custate, Assistant April 2 Assistant Property D. MACK, Principal 1840.

h and Classical School nues his School at No. 12 wish for good instruction invited to call. Transien E. B. DEARBORN. OL AT LEXINGTON.

5 weeks will commence on of Sept. next.
stitution is to prepare Females can be admitted during any fed they can join a class, intrance are, 1. Certificate of certual character; 2. Age 16 fessed intention of becoming a examination in the co t time of continuance with the qualified pupils may be he during the Summer Ten

C. PEIRCE, Principal. MALE ACADEMY.

ting No. 5, Jackson Place, opened for the reception y of August, 1840, under t of FRANCIS K. PIERC Miss HELEN R. EASTMA ny will be of the most thorous the pupil from elementary publisher branches of education in the provement. It is designed to the provement of the provement of

ly exercises of the school, to to deliver weekly lectures losophy, and the other up tion, &c.

or advantages which the Accipal has, by much exertion

s garden, for the especial connected with the Seminar

heir hours of recreation

on to those which he now he in the highest state of culta year. In the neatness and the heaves are the heaves and the heaves and the heaves are the heaves a

eze, so deserble to those con il also be supplied with man il Botany which are difficult will be conducive both tell I Botany which are difficult will be conducive both to the of the young ladren, and will reverence the Deity who is any opportunities of pleans the taste.

Ighters to educate are respect as chool. In the Academy or for an areterred to the Principal at the permission to refer, as to it tonts, and mode of instruction and the conductive of the Academy of the tonts, and mode of instruction of the Academy of Temple street; Aler No. 31 Court street.

ACE, A. M. Principal.

AN, Teacher of Music ALL, Teacher of Drawing an ALL, Teacher of Premis and the of the tont of the

NAULT, Teacher of Fre

THE LIBERATOR William Loring, Sandwick;
Ezekiel Thatcher, Barning,
Wolleut, Dennis; George of
Joseph Brown, Andwert
foren; — John Clement, Torse

m. Adams, Pasetucket ;-Ws corge S. Gould, Warreick. zee W. Benson, Breoklyn;--Peter Oshorn, New-Hars, Norwick ;- John S. Hall, La Benedict and Thomas Van Ra

-Charles S. Mortou, Albay-atteles; -John H. Barket, Per Waterlov; -Charles Manual C. Howell, Alleghang, d. M. Preston, West Gross; d. Thomas Peart, Enterpoise, insselletile; B. Kont, chairs (Homarton; Rev. C. A. Bors, M. M. Kim, Philadelphia, Comments, Charles Okas

M. M. Kim, Philadelphia Cincinnati :- Charles O. Voy, Harceysburg :- Abno-lilliam Hills, Oberline: Holmes, New Liebon; Jos.

DAT MASTER GENERAL. A Postmaster may conthe publisher of a newspape
of a third person, and frast
mit money should always
them it is to be credited.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY,

ions of this. To all these objections the ultraists stitutional fetters for their feet. They are accord-

stitutional fetters for their feet. They are, according to the exemption of wine, is the substitution of a new principle for the old and primary one. Instead of insisting, as you once did, 'That the use of alcohol in any quantity as a drink is in all instances wrong'—you have it now, that its use in large quantities—its use by the many—its use when connected with general intoxication—and its vulgar use, are all wrong. But, on the other hand, you now ho d, that its use in small quantities—its use by comparatively few—its use when accompanied with very little intoxication—and its use as a fashionable and respectable thing, are all right. The whole amount of your present position is simply this: you are opposed to the use of alcohol as a common thing; hut, in the true spirit of lordly aristocrats, you are in favor of it as a contemptuous monopoly.

Stitutional fetters for their feet. They are, according to the Constitution, without nove in every state of this nation—as truly in New-England or New-York, as in South-Carolina, Alabama, or Louisiana.

The nation has been subpened as a witness in the trial pending between the anti-slavery movement and the constitution, before the high court of heaven, and the civilized world; and the unequivocal testimony which it has given, has confirmed all the charges here alleged against it. The conductors of the political and the religious press, almost without an exception—the great body of professional men, lawyers, physicians, and clergymen—nearly all our members of Congress—the governors of the states, the politicians and office-holders, and the great majority of our state legislatures—nearly all our members of Congress—the governors of the states, the politicians and office-holders, and the great majority of our state legislatures—nearly all our members of Congress—the governors of the states, the politicians and office-holders, and the great majority of our state legislatures—nearly all our members of congress—the governors of the states, the political sand office-holders, a

amount of your present position is simply this styon were opposed to the use of alcohol as a common thing is but, in the true spirit of locally aristocrate, you are in floor of it as a contemptuous monopoly.

Though thoroughly 'nee operaniced' and clearly convicted of apostacy by the ultransky of these contemperations much an experiment of the contemperation much and the contemperation much an experiment of the states, the position of the states, the position of the states they standfastly adhere to the old original temperature much an experiment of the contemperature much an experiment of the contemperature much an experiment of the states, and they standfastly adhere to the old original temperature much an experiment of the contemperature much and the very identical jackanis that it was somewhat like the hoy's jackanis's that it was somewhat like the hoy's jackanis's which though it had received three one handles, and two makes a somewhat like the hoy's jackanis's that it was the state of the contemperature of the co

fully consummated and developed, was the adoption of THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED pression, To Sarah M. Grimke and Angelina E. Weld. to secure to OURSELVES and OUR posterity the blessings of liberty '—a constitution which formed a circle around inalienable human rights, and which DEAR SISTERS: ions of every attribute, of every interest, of every claim under heaven which belongs to man—a cir-be which constituted, not the home, the palace, the throne, but the cage, the dungeon of liberty. By sanctioning the execrable traffic in human blood tterable anguish without remorse, from human eyes adopted by her who quotes them as her own. n ocean of tears without pity, from the immortal tances into consideration, presents itself as one of both the root

I superiority alone endows men with the right to ed to be companions, equals and helpers in every e. liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The Decreation says, that, to secure these rights equally to good word and work. -(S, M, G, N, E, Spectator, Sept. 6, 1837.)The rights of all men, from the king to the slave, aration says, that, to secure these rights equally to all, governments are instituted among men. The

the southern despots and tyrants. The nothern renegades know this, and hence have engaged such protection and defence, as will perpetuate the bloody reign of terror. The real bond of union, therefore, which holds this nation together is—SLAVERY. Our political structure would be correctly represented by a stupendous edifice, the separate layers sented by a stupendous edifice, the separate layers are the superstance. sented by a stupendous educe, the separate by of whose towering walls are cemented together by the living bodies and souls of millions of human better their truth? Woman was no more made for man, who with their truth?

The Constitution of the United States has made man has as much right to subject man to her will, notice as any of the others? True, one whole territory a land of slavery, much of which her of the conservatives replied, it contains but the quantity is very small—it is used the nearly three millions of wronged and bleeding much the right of woman as of man. It is as much representations of all the other of the united States has made man has as much right to subject from the will, because he is a man, as he to subject from the twill, he has as much right to subject from the subject man to her will, the subject has to subject from the tright of woman as of man. It is as much the right of woman as of man. It is as much the right of woman as of man. It is as much the right of woman to protect man, and captives place their feet where they may, in any State in this nation, and they tread upon what is in-provide for him, as for man to protect man, and variably to them the soil of slavery—as the entire provide for her; and it is no more the right and dustration of woman to protect man, and the right of woman to protect man, and the nearly three millions of wronged and bleeding much the right of woman as of man. It is as much the right of woman as of man. It is as much the right of woman to protect man to protect man has as much right of warms has as much right to subject her to his will, because he is a man, as he to subject her to his will, he can be to subject her to his will, he can be to subject her to his will, he can be to subject her to his will, he can be to subject her to his will, he can be to subject her to his will, he can be to subject her to his will, he can be to subject her to his will, he can be to subject her to his will, he can be to subject her to his will, he can be to subject her to his will, he can be to subject her to his will, he can be to subject her to his will, he can be to subject her to his will, he can be to subject her to his will, he can be to subject her to his will, he can be to subject

nonopoly.

The act by which the apostacy of this nation was Constitution for the United States of America.

Ever yours against every form of legalized of JAMES BOYLE.

This is myapology for addressing you through a public medium—the subject on which I wish to speak is of public concern, and your connexion with

YOUR FORMER VIEWS. throne, but the eage, the dungeon of hearty. By sanctioning the execrable traffic in human blood and human souls—by sanctioning that most arrocious despotism which wrings from human muscles read his writings will find little difficulty in identixcessive labor without pay, from human hearts un- fying him from his style. The sentiments are

n ocean of tears without pity, from the immortal and every ray of hope without restraint—the condition of the United States, taking all the circums. All rights spring out of the maral nature—they are stances into consideration, presents itself as one of both the root and the offspring of responsibilities. Consequently, I know nothing of man's rights or wolence and wrong, that has ever been creeted by the hand of tyranny since God made the world.

The Constitution is, in spirit and in effect, a repeal of the Declaration of Independence. The Declaration says, that all men are created equal. The Constitution replies, that equal power makes menequal. The Declaration says, that all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable downed by their Creator with certain inalienable. nd the offspring of responsib

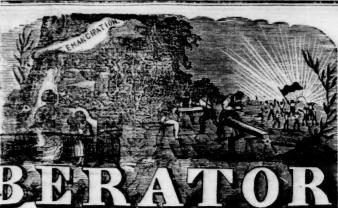
dowed by their Creator with certain inalienable moral power, in all the dignity of immortal beings, rights; among which are life, liberty and the pursuit and plant themselves, side by side, on the platform of The Constitution replies, that physis human rights, with man, to whom they were design

all, governments are instituted among men. The Constitution insists, that, to trample upon these rights in millions, governments are rightfully instituted. The Declaration says, that government must originate in the will, and derive its just powers from the consent of the governed. The Constitution avers, that superior power alone gives the right to originate and exercise government irrespective of the will, the rights, the interests, or the consent of the governed. The Declaration says, that rights belong to men. The Constitution declares, that rights belong to men. The Constitution declares, that rights belong to men. The Constitution declares, that rights belong to skins, or in other words, to color and form.

The union of these States was effected by the adoption of the constitution. The sanction, the protection, the defence which the Constitution gives to slavery, are all the things which give it any value to the southern despots and tyrants. The notthern renegades know this, and hence have engaged such

belood, pressed through every pore by the superincum-bent mass which lies upon and crushes them. Surely bent mass which lies upon and crushes them. Surely then man for woman; man has no more authority over woman, than woman over man; woman has no the very stone, all recking with human gore, must cry more responsibility to man, than man to woman; wall, and the brain out of the timber answer man, no more penal power over woman, than we out the wall, and the brain out of the transer answer than the world with the world with their blood, and left their cry have place. Woe unto him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness, and his chambers by two wing; that establisheth a nation by iniquity, and cementeth a union with blood.

The Constitution of the United States has made and has as much right to subject man to her will, because his a man as as much right to subject man to her will, because his a man as as much right to subject man to her will, because his a man as he to subject man to her will, because his a man as he to subject has the will because his a man as he to subject has the will because his a man as he to subject has the will because his a man as he to subject has the will because his a man as he to subject has the will because the subject has the will be will be a subject has the will be will b



SEPTEMBER 18, 1840.

woman to fight in defence of man-so far as ser is | dred to blasphemy, to court the favor of the wise and

ture: woman only a cernal. Rights and responsibilities, in man, are based on spiritual nature; in woman, on physical. The spiritual is superior to the physical—the latter made only for the use of the former. Hence man's power over woman, and woman's subjection to man. Hence man's right to use woman as the instrument of his lust and ambition. Hence, the seraglio, and her exclusion from the mosque. What has voman to do with religion and with worship? She is a heast—pretty, sprightly, intelligent, but a beast. Such is the end of such doctrine, so vehemently urged by the clergy in their Pastoral Letters, endorsed by some abolitionists, and which is an essential ingredient of 'new-organization,' that woman's rights and duties are based on ser.

Is it said that only some of woman's rights and dut-

constitutes a forfeiture of the right of speech, except at such times and places as men allow; and 1837? [To be concluded.] our Tappans, our Birneys, and Stantons declare it is contrary to the usages of civilized society, will throw a fire-brand into the anti-slavery ranks, prevent good and wise men from embracing abolition, and retard eunacipation, to allow woman to speak for the slave as her own sense of duty shall direct; and the clergy, headed by our Phelpses, declare it a sin and shame' for her to do so; and when she thus speaks for the slave in an anti-slavery meet-ing, they enter written protests against her, leap from the anti-slavery platform, and 'new-organize in a way to teach wo an that her ser is her injune tion not to speak and act with men in anti-slavery

What if she do plead conscience and the voice of the divinity—the kingdom of God, within her? She is a woman. Why talk of conscience as to when, where, and on what occasions and topics she may speak and act? Her sex limits her conscience, and commands her to let men say where, when, and on what occasions she may speak and act. The divinity, speaking through a woman, and that in the American A. S. Society! The kingdom of God set up in a woman's heart! Man is her divinity, and et her not presume to speak and vote but where, when and how he directs;—the empire of her thoughts belong to man. So she must say to man— GOD THY LAW: THOU MINE.' So say the clergy: say Mahometans; so says 'new-organization,'—
effect. The clergy, the civilized and savage world agree that defence, government, conscience, thought, speech and action, in a measure, depend on sex, not on spiritual nature and relations; and her sex wholly precludes woman from these rights; or limits her in the use of them. And 'new-organization' says, to allow woman to speak and act according to conscience in an anti-slavery convention with men would make abolition odious to the clorgy, and ' to good and wise men,' and retard emanc nation. A icoman raise her voice and hand with en in an A. S. meeting for the perishing slave! hough her cloquence be like an angel's, her sex nakes it an abomination-to 'new-organization.'

Is it said, woman is not precluded from speaking and which doctrine you say is 'kindred to blasphemy,' rith men, and obedient to the divinity within, she eaks and votes, and our brethren, out of deference these prejudices and customs, protest against her, rine 'kindred to blasphemy?'

does this as a matter of ex- appliause pediency, not of principle. So much the worse, Regard is due to those whose action has been based uct has been the result of expediency. Rob oman of her right to speak and act for justice and woman of her right to speak and act for justice and unnanity as conscience shall direct, (knowing and acknowledging this right to be an essential part of service of regard to the respiritual and immortal nature), out of regard to service of the respiritual and immortal nature. her spiritual and immortal nature,) out of regard to the prejudices and customs of the clergy and the civilized world! Wage war against the spiritual nature of half mankind to please ministers and poli- Mr. Thompson also spoke in glowing terms of his icians, and induce them to become abolitionists

oncerned.

It is supremely ridiculous, as well as grossly impious, to suppose that rights and responsibilities depend on ser. Not—are you a human being, but, are you a woman or a man? must this question be anyound hear, are they determined that woman or a man? swered, before rights can be accorded and duties man shall have no conscience to prompt her to defined? Sex, not humanity, the charter of rights! speak? Are they yet to learn that no righteous Sex, not spiritual being and relations, the exponent cause can be promoted by undermining the foundation of duties! Physical conformation the basis or tion of all righteousness? Either abolition is

Sex, not spiritual being and relations, the exponent of duties! Physical conformation the basis of rights and duties! It is an insult to human nature, and a liber on God. With as much propriety might they be based upon the complexion of the skin, or the height and weight of the body. The spirit that denies woman her right to speak and vote, as duty directs, on account of her sex, is the same that drives our colored people from schools and churches on account of color. It makes our physical nature the basis of our rights.

If rights and anties go by sex, sex must be the basis of accountability; and, of course, when the distinction of sex is annihilated, as by death it will be, all the rights, duties and responsibilities, based upon it, must cease. What then is man, when gone out of time? when sex ceases? His rights, duties, and responsibilities are all gone. These gone, where is man? Annihilated. The doctrine is inconsistent with the idea of a separate spiritual existence.

EXCUSES AND OBJECTIONS.

Is it said, that only woman's rights and duties depend on the physical nature; man's on the spiritual? Then woman has no said spiritual? The more no said spiritual said spiritual? The more no said spiritual said spiritual said spiritual sa Is it said, that only woman's rights and duties depend on the physical nature; man's on the spiritual? Then woman has no spiritual nature; and being dead, is no more. To her the gospel is a sealed book; and Bethlehen, Gethsemane and Calvary, are nanght. Resurrection, immortality, eternal life, are unmeaning words. She is an animal—nothing more: a mere piece of earth, animated, painted deckel out, and given to man for his use.

As you say, 'it is a doctrine kindred to blasphemy.' On it the Turk basis his views and treatment of woman. He reasons thus:—Man a spiritual nature; more indicated to give unterance to feelings and thoughts in words and actions? The anti-slavery organization assumed that every human being seminal mortal and moral beings—for the children of a common Father—for rights identified with their spiritual existence—rights essential to their temporal and to account of ser, the right to deliberate and common Father—for rights identified with their spiritual existence—rights essential to their temporal and ecount of ser, the right to deliberate and common Father—for rights identified with their spiritual existence—rights essential to their temporal and the account of ser, the right to deliberate and common Father—for rights identified with their spiritual existence—rights essential to their temporal and the account of ser, the right to deliberate and common Father—for rights identified with their spiritual existence—rights essential to their temporal and ternal welfare.' Can it accord with the genius of such an enterprise to deny to one half of mankind, on account of ser, the right to deliberate and common Father—for rights identified with their temporal and ecount of ser, the right to deliberate and common Father—for rights identified with their temporal and the existence—rights essential to temporal welfare.' Can it accord with the genius of such an enterprise to deny to one half of mankind, on account of ser, the right velocity of such an enterprise to deny to one half of mankind, on account of s

ser.
Is it said that only some of woman's rights and duties depend on ser? Which? Defence, government, conscience, thought, speech, action—do any of these? Which? Defence and government? Woman, then, is excluded from armed defence of herself or others, and from government, because of her sex—her physical nature. Armed defence and reson and conscience should dictate, was the stream of the result of the sex of the result government, according to the customs of the civil-ized world, and the instructions of Pastoral Let-new society does deny to woman her right to think and world, and the instructions of l'astoral Letters, are the prerogatives of man. Say not to man, 'Love your enemies,' - Resist not evil,' - 'Avenge not yourselves'—these precepts apply only to woman. Man's prerogative is to fight and butcher his enemies. Preach not, 'Let every soul be subject to her 'spiritual existence.' This is the genius of the higher powers,' to man, but to woman. Her sex is her forfeiture of the right to govern, and her obligation to be in subjection.

\*\*NEW-ORGANIZATION.\*\*

new society does deny to woman her right to think and give utterance to her thoughts as her reason and conscience dictate, solely because of her sex; thus wresting from her a constituent principle of her 'spiritual existence.' This is the genius of 'new organization,' every where—its distinctive feature, its essential element. To cap the climax, this 'new organization,' whose foundation is laid in hostility to the 'spiritual existence and the temporal and eternal weifare' of one half of the human race, calls on all 'to be seech the God of all grace to Conscience, thought, speech, action—do these go by ser? Then appeal not to conscience in the heart of woman. Man is her conscience—appeal to him. Why ask woman to think? She has nothing to do with thinking. Man must think for her. A woman think! especially in an auti-slavery covertion with men! Why ask her to plead with the dumb? She is a woman, and silence is her birthgirth who in a wolkle assembly with war. Horself, and with a constitution worded with a special cause, and with a constitution worded with a special calls on all 'to be seech the God of all grace to smile upon their efforts and crown them with his blessing.' It requests the prayers of christian abovention with men! Why ask her to plead with the dumb? She is a woman, and silence is her birth-right when in a public assembly with men. Her sex constitutes a forfeiture of the right of speech exceptions.

TEMPERANCE.

From the Scottish Pilot. Rechabite Festival.

On Tuesday evening, the first annual festival of the ancient order of the Rechabites was held in Dun Edin Hall, and was attended by, we should think, at least 1600 individuals of both sexes. The appearance of the meeting was splendid in the extreme. The hall in which it assembled, lately occupied as a circus, is now elegantly fitted up for ectings, and though of great extent, was, on this occasion, crowded in every quarter with a v dressed company. The chair was occupied by Troup from Aberdeen, editor of the Banner. Near him, on either side, sat several gentlemen well known for their untiring exertions for the amelioration of mankind. Among these were Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Esq., N. P. Rogers, Esq., and Mr. Remond a colored gentleman from the United States of Amera: John Dunlop, Esq., of Greenock, and George Thompson, Esq., the celebrated champion of negro mancipation.

The tee-total instrumental hand and the vocal choral band were in attendance and performed frequent ly and with great effect. It is however to be regretted that scarcely any of our native Scottish music was performed; for, however much the foreign airs and the glees and catches which were played and sung may be relished by scientific ears, there can be no doubt that a good selection from the native airs and songs, in which Scotland is rich beyond all other countries, would have delighted the audience

Dunlop, Esq., which was responded to with the

Mr. Dunlop replied in feeling terms, and express ed his gratification at seeing such an immense as-semblage met to enjoy themselves on the principle of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors. He stated that it is now twelve years since his eyes Is it said, woman is not preciated from speciality acting with men, by new-organization, on account of ser? Why then? Not a word is said of her incapacity. Do they say it is out of deference to the prejudices of the clergy, and to the customs of the prejudices of the clergy, and to the customs of the the projudices and that it is now twerve years since the account of the projudices of the clergy. was making. He referred with pride to the pro-tices and responsibilities are founded in sex— ich dectrine you say is 'kindred to blasphemy'. When, then, woman's conscience prompts her to nence cause. He recommended each lady to exerspeak and act for the oppressed in A. S. conventions self to the task of inducing at least six of her male acquaintances or friends to join the ranks of the tee-totallers; and then Scotland might advance as rapo these prejudices and custome, property is totaliers; and the state of the society that will exclude woman, because of her der the influence of Father Mathew. After paying an speaking and acting with men in the so-do they not countenance and sustain a doc-do they not countenance and sustain a doc-of sobriety, Mr. Dunlop sat down amidst renewed

George Thompson, Esq., next delivered an elo quent and powerful address. He entered in the ost candid and manly manner into a detail of his own experience and history, as an adherent of the principle of total abstinence. He touched humor-

> " Who bothered all the frogs and toads, And chosed away the varm

ticians, and induce them to become abolitionists! Make onset upon woman's right to deliberate and communicate, (an essential element of her moral being.) to abolish slavery! Outrage the soul of woman, and advocate a doctrine known to be 'kin- describe its amazing progress and effects in Ireland.

AGENTS.

MAINE.—Jas. Clarke, Wagne; —Edward Southwick, Augusta;—A. Soule, Bath. New-Hampshire.—Davis Smith, Plymouth;—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dover. VERNOST.—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland

VERNOST.—John Dement,
T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.
Massachusetts.—Win. E. Kimball, Topefield;
Moses Emery, West Newbury;—C. Whipple, Newburyport;—Isaac Stearns, Mangfield;—Luther Boutell, Groton;—B. F. Newhall, Saugus; W. S. Wilder, Fitch, Groton;—B. F. Newhall, Saugus; W. S. Wilder, Fitch, Pringeton;—I. Church, Spring-Groton;—B. F. Newhall, Saugus; W. S. Wilder, Fitch-burg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Spring, Field;—W. & S. B. Ives, Salem;—Henry Hammond, Dudley;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lowell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall River;—Wm. Henderson, Hanover;—Wm. Carruthers, Amesbury Mills;—Isaac Austin, Nontucket;—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—Edward Earle, Worcester;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertoven;—A. Bearse, Centreville;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—Elijah Bird, Taunton,—N. A. Borden, New-Bedjord;—Alvan Ward, Ash, burnham;—Saml. I. Rice, Northborough.—[TF For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last column.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 507.

Mr. Thompson was followed by a gentleman om Galashiels, who spoke with great fervor and nthusiasm.

At this point of the proceedings, the gentlemen from America entered the room, and were introduced to the meeting by the chairman.

Mr. Wm. L. Garrison acknowledged the kindness of the immense audience in receiving him and his transutlantic friends with so cordial a welcome. He said he had but that day arrived in Scotland. He had always cherished the fondest desire to visit this country, and he felt delighted now that he had at length been spared to set foot on its venerated soil. During the few hours which had elapsed since his arrival, he had seen many sights which excited his admiration, but by far the noblest specta-cle he had witnessed was the meeting now before him. He had felt disappointed with the first accounts he had received on his arrival in England concerning the progress of the total abstinence principle, which was represented to him as very trifling. He rejoiced, however, to discover he had been mis-informed. The vast assemblage he had seen in Exeter Hall, which was referred to by Mr. Thompson, and the present numerous and highly respectable meeting, sufficiently testified that both in England and Scotland the cause of temperance was in a flourishing and hopeful condition; and the great novement in Ireland, which Father Mathew the honored instrument in urging forward, had aiready gone far to redeem that country from inoral ruin. Mr. Garrison said there were many noble enterprises to be entered on after the great object should be effected of banishing drunkenness, and all the tendencies to it, out of society. It was, for instance, a task yet to be undertaken to put an end to war, and establish a universal brotherhood among all war, and establish a universal brotherhood anong an mankind. But one thing must be done before another, and the first thing to be done was to secure universal sobriety, and then the way would be clear ed for many other great advances. He repeated, with great enthusiasm, the lines from Burns—

'Then let us pray, that come it may, As come it shall for a that, As come it shall for a that,
When man and man, the world o'er,
Shall brithers be for a' that.
For a that, and a' that, it's comin' yet for a' that,
When honest worth through a' the earth Shall bear the 'gree for a' that.'

Mr. Garrison delivered the words of the poet with some deviations from the original, which, although not improvements to a Scotch ear, heightened their interest by demonstrating the sterling and undepre-ciable value of the sentiments they convey.

The Rev. Mr. Bowers from Liverpool, spoke at considerable length and in a very energetic style. He adduced some examples showing the beneficial effects of the abstinence pledge. He, however, took mode of proving some of his positions which we consider open to exception, and by no means calculated to advance the cause he advocates. He re-quested and obtained leave from the chairman to put some questions to the vote, which he seemed to think were quite dscisive, but which, in fact, had exceedingly little bearing on the points they were intended to settle. One of the questions put was whether those who indulged in the moderate use of spirits or those who altogether abstained from using them were most in danger of becoming drunkards The vote taken on this, never touched the real question between tee-totallers and those who do not ab-stain from the use of spirits—namely, whether the danger arising from the moderate use of them is, in all cases, so very imminent as to call for the prac-tice of total abstinence? The Rev. gentleman's llustrations of the evils of moderate indulgence in intoxicating liquors were far from being appropriate or fair in their application. He said that the advocate of moderate drinking was like a man who, when he saw a house burning, would recommend as the best means of saving it, to set fire to a little more of it : but the tee-totaller, with better sense, would pour water on it and extinguish the fire alto-gether. If a house were flooded, the tee-totaller's principle was to drain it and let no water flow into it; but the moderate drinker was like one who, in such a case, would say, 'No; if you want to have a dry house, let a small stream be turned into it.' Surely this was nonsensical reasoning. If such comparisons are good for any thing, it ought rather to have been said that the moderate drinker is like one who sees no great danger of burning his house by keeping a moderate fire in the grate, or of flooding it by having a water-pipe in his kitchen, while tee totaller will neither have the one nor the other, because he wishes to avoid all possibility of having his house flooded or burnt.

The Chairman addressed the meeting several nes at considerable length and with great zeal. He urged the propriety of every one present doing something to advance the cause of sobriety. He particularly recommended to the patronage of tee-totallers a periodical publication, which is the chief organ in Scotland of the cause, and the profits of which are devoted to propagate the total abstinence principle. He said it had been proposed to send lecturers into the Highlands qualified to address the eople in the Gaelic tongue on the evils of intem-erance and on the efficacy of thetee-total pledge, to retrive those who would otherwise be lost. strongly recommended the plan, and expressed his ce that, if funds were provided to carry it into effect, it would create wonderful changes for the better in the Highlands, Mr. Troun regretted much that the newspaper press had, with very little exception, lent no countenance to the temperance movement. He said, newspaper editors,—many of distillers and their numerous dependants. Mr. Troup surely labors under some strange hallucina-tion in this matter, but he appeared to speak from a settled conviction in his own mind. He adverted to the mass of destitution which exists in the large towns, and declared his belief that the way to relieve it was to propagate the practice of total abstinence among the poorer classes. He said, if Dr. Chalmers and Dr. Alison would adopt the pledge, and exert their influence to promote its universal adoption, they would thereby do far more to secure the comfort of the poor than could ever be accomplished by any other means. He affirmed that, were the amount of money which is now annually spent on ardent spirits appropriated to the purchase of food and clothing, there would be abundance of work provided for all classes of tradesmen, and a market created at home for all kinds of productions so extensive that prosperity would extend to every branch of trade. This argument was taken up by Mr. Rogers, one of the distinguished visitors from America. He acknowledged he did not know much of large towns, but in country districts in America, with which he was well acquainted, he could affirm that the total abstinence principle was better than any poor law that could be invented. Fourteen years ago he had agitated the establishment of temporary and the country of the country o erance societies. A vast quantity of rum was an-ually consumed in the little town of Plymouth, perance societies. with which he was connected. Many families were duced to ruin, their farms mortgaged, and their anforts annihilated, by drunkenness. Little imement was effected by the temperance societies till they adopted the total abstinence p then their progress was remarkable. Th tion of rum in the place diminished every year at a rapid rate till, at last, it became nothing at all. And then comfort was found in every dwelling, and religion and morality made such rapid strides that became an honor to belong to Plymouth.

Mr. Steadman, a divinity student, connected with

the Relief body, who has been a zealous and successful advocate of temperance, said he would only occupy the time of the meeting to acknowledge the

never more taste intoxicating liquors,

Mr. Thompson acknowledged the compliment is suitable terms, and confessed himself ashamed to reflect that he himself had wavered in his constancy to that principle, while others, whom he had unkno ingly been the means of converting, had been hold-ing firm to it. He said this discovery would supply a new motive to him to stand fast in the cause, an by constancy as well as zeal make himself worthy of the work which he had the high satisfaction of finding he had been useful in advancing. In con clusion, he hoped that all the fruits he might be instrumental in producing as an advocate of temper ance, might be of the same quality as the first fruits, exhibited in Mr. Steadman and his companions.

Mr. Remond, the colored gentleman, was then in-troduced to the meeting, and received with a cor-diality and enthusiasm beyond all description. His appearance is highly preposessing; his countenance though dark has a noble and clevated expression, and his manner is highly dignified. Altogether, be is a specimen of the negro race who well bears out their indefeasible claim to be held as brothers and equals of the rest of mankind. Mr. Remond said equals of the rest of mankind. Are Remont san that, though a freeman by law in the United States, he had never known what it was to be really free till within these few weeks he had set his foot on the shores of England; for then, for the first time, he felt himself treated as a human being, and experienced no contumely or contempt for the blackness of his skin. He entered at some length into a refu tation of an opinion advanced by the Rev. gentle-man from Liverpool, that the condition of a drunkard was one of deeper degradation than that of a slave. The difference between the two speakers appeared, The difference between the two speakers appeared, however, to be only a difference of the points in which a comparison was instituted between the drunkard and the slave, as was ably demonstrated by Mr. Thompson. Mr. Remond's address was listened to with the greatest attention and impressed the audience with a deep sense of the wrongs of the African race, as well as admiration of the ability of the speaker. He succeeded happily in harmonizing the subject of the abolition of slavery with that for which the meeting he addressed was more immedi-ately assembled, and on the whole, approved himself tely assembled, and on the whole, approved mine n crator and philanthropist of a very high rank. After a number of other gentlemen had spoke

eches we cannot further advert to, on account of the limits to which we must confine this account the eccentric John Lawson, of Pennycuick, came forward to the centre of the hall, and com-menced an address replete with good sense and correct feeling, though in particular parts it was irresistibly comic, and throughout was characterized by great drollery of manner and expression. Mr. Lawon, in the course of his remarks, made a few strides over the scats towards the Chairman and handed to him ten pounds as a donation to advance the teetotal cause. One half of that sum was, he said, to go the other half to be devoted to the object which the Chairman had urged on the meeting of sending tracts in the Gaelic tongue, and persons qualified to give lectures in that language to promote the adop-tion of the tectotal principle in the Highlands. The announcement of this liberal donation was received by the meeting with great cheering, and hailed as an encouraging omen of the success awaiting the efforts to arrest the progress of intemperance. After the usual complimentary votes of thanks to the Chairman and the distinguished persons present, the meeting broke up at a little before two on Wednesday morning. During this long sitting the interest manifested by the audience never in the least abated, but continued to the end as lively as it was at the

#### SELECTIONS.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard. The Friend of Man.

FRIEND GOODELL, in his paper of Aug. 25th comments at length on my article which appeared in the Standard of July 2d. He does not attempt to disprove either the fact or the argument there stated, but aims to show that the Liberator and the Standard do not think exactly alike on some points! and misrepresenting my language, he joins battle with the shapes which his own fancy has created, and for which he can find no text, but in the equally groundless fancies of Joshua Leavitt. I do not intend to dispute such vagaries as these, but I will show friend Goodell wherein he lacks can-

or and justice. He makes me say that the anti-slavery enterpris strikes at the root, not merely of slavery, but that it aims to abulish all other distinctions of success, that t aims to aboush an order districtions of society, that it is arrayed against the popular THEOLOGY of the country, that it is to annihilate all the religious sects, and IN SHORT, RESOLVE SOCIETY INTO

and IN SHORT, RESOLVE SOCIETY INTO ITS NATURAL ELEMENTS!

Now this is not true. This is a fulse representation of my language and meaning, and made more emphatic by the italies and capitals, which are all William Goodell's. In the first place, I was not de fining the theory of operation of the American Anti-Slavery Society, but simply stating a fact, as the ba-sis of the division. The Liberator may have stated contributed to it, some directly and others more remotely. The refusal of the Society to violate its own Constitution by disfranchising a large number of its members on account of their sex, was the ocand so far, the immediate cause of the secesof that secession, the primary cause of it, is connect ed with the nature of the reform itself. In pursuance of the idea, I said, 'Anti-Slavery (i. e. th ciple,) is a word of mighty power,—it strikes at the very corner stones and key stones of society,—aims a death-blow at long-cherished habits and opin -robs life of all factitious honors,-that it would out an end for ever to the unrighteous dominion of the church,' unseat popular theology from its three break down the barriers of sect, and in short, resolve society into its natural elements, saving all the real progress it has made in the scale of improve-

Compare this language with the garbled, ampli fied, abbreviated, interpolated ascription of Wm. Goodell!! Is this to say that the 'Auti-Slavery enterprise strikes at the root, not merely of slavery, but that it aims to abolish all other distinctions of society-that it is to annihilate all the religious sects and IN SHORT, TO RESOLVE SOCIETY INTO ITS NATURAL the concluding part of the sentence omitted, and why all this italicising and capitalizing? Why did friend Goodell put a period midway in the sentence, and thus destroy the real character and intent of the expression! And why, in a note at the bottom of not to forestall a fair construction, and hold up the American Anti-Slavery Society to public odium? His reputation for integrity of purpose is fairly exsed to question, by a resort to such dishonorable It were not to be marvelled at, in the canvass of inebriated disputants for the spoils of politi cal strife.

Of the meaning and obvious intent of the expression 'to resolve the society into its natural ele ments, saving all the real progress it has ever made in the scale of improvement.—Such would be that millenial state of which theologians are wont to speak in rapturous and glowing terms. Society, under the searching and purifying operation of the anti-slavery principle, would lose all its varied forms of oppression and injustice, by which millions of its members are now ground to the dust. Of the acquisitions of all the past, in science, morals, industry and skill, every thing that is 'real,' every thing that is not 'factitious,' would be 'saved.'

I am constrained to believe that an evil eye alone all the herrid shapes that friend Goodell conjured from so plain a phrase. As to the 'ann hilation of all religious sects,' I said not a word, but simply specified the 'barriers of sect,' which are the superstructure of bigotry, as worthy to be deprecat ed and destroyed. Those barriers ever have, and continue to constitute one of the most formidable of obstacles to the progress of true religion, and con sequently of true freedom.

As to the argument, if it can be so called, which friend Goodell has built up on this false statement of my language, it is of course worthless, and noticed. What I asserted to be the real basis of the division, is correct beyond dispute. If all who joined the society from the beginning had been fully aware of the ultimate and necessary tendencies of the anti-slavery principle, and prepared also to follow wherever it might lead, we had t might lead, we had een an harmonious and united body. I do not yet been in harmonds and index only. I do not call in question the sincerity of motive, or the soundness of conviction on the specific subject of negro

for our ranks when they and; but simply said the fact that their narrow and uncomprehensive view of principles was necessarily followed by dissatisfaction when those principles demanded sacrifices on their part, which they never contemplated. This was illustrated in the case of Robert B. Hall, one of the signers to the declaration of sentiments, who requested his name to be erased, several years since. Doubtless, he is at this day as well convinced of the Doubtless, he is at this day as well convinced of the soundness of that instrument as when he signed it; but he never dreamed that while kindling up the fires of freedom as a beacon to the slaveholder, its light would be reflected back upon his own mind. He never dreamed that the operation of those principles by which he would reform his fellow-man, would extend to himself; but no sooner did he become sensible of this, than in the true style of higherty, he withdeen from a context that style of bigotry, he withdrew from a contest that contract the sphere of the deepest reform of modern imes to the narrow circle of his own peculiar conof the division in the society. The occasion was, as I have before said, the refusal of the society to disfranchise a large number of its members on account course by the two new organization agents, Rev

If William Goodell is disposed to treat the subwhich he once approved, I cannot help it. Such efforts will be vain, and their chief tendency will be to expose the weakness of their author, who was not wont to seek other defence than truth, and who We supposed from the call, that the meeting must

ness as necessary to constitute membership in the are glad they went to Claremont. The abolition ness as necessary to constitute membership in the society. It leaves individual conscience untrammelling. It has been supported in the society. It leaves individual conscience untrammelling. It asserts that there are the highest obligations resting upon the people of the free States, &c. and not that such obligations rest on the members of the society, as such. To pursue this argument were proved to the society of the society as such. To pursue this argument were not worth the ink, paper or time it would consume; and I am not sure that it is worth while to say any thing fewlers in explanations or results to friend Good.

I would willingly pass over.

In my former communication to the Standard, I referred to the nature of the anti-slavery reform, and said, 'it strikes at the corner-stones and key-stones of society.' Is it not so? If not, the reform is almost without an object. Is it worth while to expend most without an object. Is it worth while to expend untold treasure, and precious time, and godlike energies, in tinkering at the superstructure of society, while its base is left untouched? Slavery lies at the base of society in this country; witness the resolutions discussed and adopted without a dissenting voice, by the Convention at Johnstown, the proceedings of which are published in the same number of the Friend of Man that contains the editor's review of my article. Those resolutions declare that our things of which are published in the same number of the Friend of Man that contains the editor's review of my article. Those resolutions declare that our things of the militia; and is also agoing to break down all government, and is also agoing to break down all government, and is also agoing to break down all government. of my article. Those resolutions declare that our republic is governed by an oligarchy of 250,000 and turn the people all loose at once, and abolish all slaveholders '—' that in the past history of this nation, we read one continuous history of the usurped control of the slave power '—' that in the policy of the national government, modelled and shifted as it is by the slaveholders with sole reference to their is by the slaveholders. Therefore do we think it worth all the labor, and time, and money, that may be necessary to carry forward the object of the anti-slavery movement, to subvert this 'stone,' and to make that which has been 'rejected by the builders,' 'the head of the corner.'

Going about like Benedict Arnold after his defection. Then we shall cease to oppress our brother; we tion, filled with all malignity against the cau

Emancipator been surreptitiously abstracted from anti-slavery cause at ruly as Arnold did the Revoits legal and proper owners.

J. S. G. lution. Let the fate of poor Arnold. even in Brit-

## Anti-Slavery Fair.

This was the first effort of the kind ever made in the State, and its success exceeded the highest anticipations. The energy with which it was commenced and carried through, the high moral princi-ples which gave it character, the difficulties it had encounter, the taste and propriety which distinvoted-all combine to claim for its movers the gratitude of the women of Maine an example worthy their imitation. We hope 'their zeal will provoke very many.' hope 'their zeal will Could the spirit which produced these fruits be embraced by all the females of Maine, our cause would have triumphed. Could it burn thus vigorously in the hearts of all in the free States, not a ould weep in chains five years longer on

Go with us to the Hall on the first evening of the sale. It is nearly filled, and Rev. David Thurston is called to implore the blessing of heaven upon the effort, and those in whose behalf it was made. You and the first that strikes your eye is an illuminated painting of a kneeling slave placed upon the wall before you. Over his head is a large arch earing the following motto in large letters of evergreen:

LET THE OPPRESSED GO FREE.

The wall is hung with evergreens and flowers, and before you is a neatly furnished refreshment table. You turn to the right, and the gallery, which extends upon three sides of the Hall, is behung with lines of evergreen, flowers and rich em-broidery. Upon the front the first motto is—

'EMANCIPATION' most perfectly wrought with evergreen. Farther along you read-

LET MY PEOPLE GO.

Still farther along-LOOSE THE BANDS OF WICKEDNESS. You turn again to your right, and you read, ex-tending across the whole gallery in evergreen—

ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL. Below it is suspended the Declaration of Inde-pendence, and the whole is ornamented with ever-

Turn once more, and you read-LIBERTY.

A little farther along, and over the table furnished from Calais is seen-

LOOSE THE HEAVY BURDENS. Still farther along you read the last motto-MY COUNTRY IS THE WORLD, MY COUNTRYMEN, ALL MANKIND.

Under the side galleries from which are suspend ed beautiful curtains, flowers, evergreens and paintings, are placed the tables containing the articles for sale. They are all marked at a fair value, and present a great variety of the useful and beautiful.

Taste and utility seem to have combined their efforts. Scarcely an article of mere fancy is to be

lines of evergreen, crossing each other at the centre, from which is suspended a vast chandelier of evergreen covered with lamps which pour their light on even of opposers to the cause.

physical slavery, which led the seceders of 1840 to associations with swords, and pollution, and death, join our ranks when they did; but simply state the there blended with religion in all the loveliness of female virtue.

Anti-slavery women of Maine, we wish you to catch the spirit of your sisters who have co-operated in this effort of love. We commend to your mediate consideration the suggestion of the society at Bangor. We think such year after. Attempt great things and you will accomplish them; but attempt little things and you will accomplish nothing. What say you to this plan? -Advocate of Freedom.

#### Spirit of New Organization.

A general call having been issued to the abolities ists of Sullivan County, N. H. to discuss the expedien ey of forming a county abolition (new organization) threatened to subvert long-cherished dogmas, and, society, our bro. Rogers, at the wish of the Sullivan wiser than the clerical appellants, made no effort to county friends, attended it, with many others of the old school, being a decided majority of all who were ceits. Such may at leas, be the explanation of his present. None of them, however, were allowed to speak! The chairman refused to put the motion. withdrawal, and it illustrates to my mind the cause speak! The chairman refused to put the motion of the division in the society. The occasion was, as rourse by the two new organization agents, Rev. Messrs, St. Clair and Tracy. It was in the power of ect unfairly, and like the editor of the Emancipator, the friends of free discussion to have chosen another to persist in a false construction of my language, chairman, but they deemed it best quietly to withdraw for the double purpose of casting odium on others and justifying his own defection from principles of one mind, they formed a county anti-slavery society. Our bro. Rogers must tell the remainder of the story in his own graphic style .

would not do so now, were the truth available for his purpose. Honesty would dictate the immediate of a world's meeting being converted from a free one abandonment of a position which can be sustained only at its expense.

With respect to the right of a minority to sepatite from the body, it can be legitimate only when it is founded on such a conscientious and irreconting the foundation of the foundat it is founded on such a conscientious and irreconcileable difference of opinion, as to forbid the co-existence of larmony and efficiency. It is not enough to authorize a division, that coincidence of opinion does not prevail on non-essential points, such as Wm. Goodell himself has pronounced the 'woman question' to be, or such as the peculiarities of sect.

On political action, I repeat that the declaration of sentiments does not impose a belief in its rightfulthing further in explanation or reply to friend Goodthing further in explanation or reply to friend Goodell, on the subject of his disingenuous review. As
I do not expect to recur to them again, however, it
may be well to explain on one or two points which
I would willingly pass over.

In my former communication to the Standard, I
referred to the nature of the anti-slavery reform, and
referred to the nature of the anti-slavery reform, and
they have full confidence that all the ministers of
helitonists. and would New-Hampshire are true abolitionists, and would come in, if it was'nt for Garrison and the Herald of Freedom. That the Abolition Standard is a genuthe national government, modelled and shifted as it is by the slaveho. ders, with sole reference to their fruitless experiments and plans designed to make slave labor as productive of prosperity as free labor, lies 'the principal root and source' of all present and past pecuniary embarrassments. By these resolutions it appears that slavery is the chief stone in the chief our national edifice. It is true, then, friend Good our national edifice. It is true, then, friend Good we thank it for selecting such an exemplifier as the ell, that the anti-slavery principle would cast it out.

Then we shall cease to oppress our brother; we shall cease to practice extortion; labor will be considered honorable, and instead of 3,000,000 of enemies in our midst, we shall gain so many friends.

I will endeavor to show in the next Standard, that it was not about 'non-essentials,' that a new paper was established in this city, but that no such paper would ever have been thought of, had not the paper would ever have been thought of, had not the paper would ever have been thought of, had not the paper would ever have been thought of, had not the paper would ever have been thought of, had not the paper would ever have been thought of, had not the paper would ever have been thought of, had not the paper would ever have been thought of, had not the paper would ever have been thought of, had not the paper would ever have been thought of, had not the paper would ever have been thought of, had not the paper would ever have been thought of, had not the paper would ever have been thought of, had not the paper would ever have been thought of the paper would ever have bea lution. Let the fate of poor Arnold, even in Brit-ain, admonish him of his future estimation. But es-pecially let him remember that he must answer for his conduct at the day of judgment.

In company with our colored hee John W Lewis and also John B. Chandler, the editor of the Herald of Freedom subsequently attended an anti-slavery meeting in the vestry of the Baptist meeting-house in Cornish It seems by the following account of it that the spirit of mobocracy is still lurking in the benevolent, and present anti-slavery Granite State, and occasionally manifesting itself in evil deeds. The genius of abolitionism will yet 'ex orcise' it, along with that of new organization

Brother Lewis had prayed and addressed the meeting, and we were about commencing some remarks when shouts were heard on the common before the house, and heavy stones or brick-bats fell upon the One of the company went out to expostulate with the mob, but was driven in with sto was told that all they wanted was the nigger was a sick child in the house, child of Rev. Mr. Winter. He went out and begged them to desist as their assault alarmed his child and increased it sickness. They had been all the time ringing a bell, and blowing some kind of a trumpet. I damned him, and said they would not desist killed him and the child both, and threatened him with stones if he did not get in. We continued our meeting without intermission, and held it calmly, elving on God, as late as we had intended. Brother Chandler's remarks on the attack upon our meet-ing and on the rum-selling of the village were peculiarly striking and appropriate. After prayer that God would forgive the poor misguided men, and heartily forgiving them ourselves, our meeting ceased and all departed in peace, fully convinced apparentby what had befallen us of mobocracy that eve ning, and new-organization the day before, of the rectitude and justice of old fashioned abolitionism.

Our farming friends sent by us on our return eight or ten new subscribers for the Herald of Freedom. Thus God prospers us when we go right, and thus is genuine anti-slavery 'going down' in New-Hamp-

Political Discussions. Abolitios. We have had a very interesting discussion here, during the last and present week, on the question as to whether Messrs. Van Buren and Harrison have not, by their subserviency to the slave-holding interest, rendered themselves unworthy the support of abolitionists. The affirmative was maintained with much skill, and occasionally with eloquence, by Messrs. Collins and Johnson, two gentlemen from Boston, distinguished as sup-porters of the abolition cause. We can't say that the negative was dwelt upon at all, by any gentlemen who took part in the discussion. gentlemen who took part in the discussion. There was much talking, and a great deal of it very interesting and instructive, but truth compels us to say, that but little of it was relevant to the question at issue. With the exception of a variety of sup posititious arguments, put forth by Mr. Andrew M. Macy, merely for the purpose of forwarding the discussion, there was scarce any thing said adverse the proposition embodied in the re was discussed. Mr. Macy stated, with great clear-Above you, from each corner of the Hall, extend ness and force, the various reasons which might Harrison, why the abolitionists should vote for th one or the other of these gentlemen. This he did through the Hall. The whole is completely illuminated and presents a splendid and attractive scene.

All is sober and cheerful, and wins the approbation he is a firm and consistent abolitionist, and will vote for neither Van Buren nor Harrison. We are fre Do you ask, why is all this? The answer is at to confess, that the result of this discussion has been Do you ask, why is all this? The answer is at hand. 2,750,000 of our brothers and sisters are in slavery, and we go to preach deliverance to the captives. Their sufferings and wrongs touched the female's heart, and these are their efforts for their emancipation. It was invigorating to a benevolent heart. All the associations were of the presidency. The discussion has been to convince us, that no man who considers slavery the paramount evil in our country, can vote for either the democratic or the federal candidate for the Presidency. The discussion has been to convince us, that no man who considers slavery the paramount evil in our country, can vote for either the democratic or the federal candidate for the Presidency. The discussion has been to convince us, that no man who considers slavery the paramount evil in our country, can vote for either the democratic or the federal candidate for the Presidency. The discussion has been to convince us, that no man who considers slavery the paramount evil in our country, can vote for either the democratic or the federal candidate for the Presidency. The discussion has peen to convince us, that no man who considers slavery the paramount evil in our country, can vote for either the democratic or the federal candidate for the Presidency. The discussion has been to convince us, that no man who considers slavery the paramount evil in our country, can vote for either the democratic or the federal candidate for the Presidency. The discussion has been to convince us, that no man who considers slavery the paramount evil in our country, can vote for either the democratic or the federal candidate for the Presidency. The discussion has been to convince us, that no man who considers slavery the paramount evil in our country, can vote for either the democratic or the federal candidate for the Presidency.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

A Solemn |Appeal

O ABOLITIONISTS, NOT TO VOTE FOR WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, OR MARTIN VAN BUREN, FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. NUMBER 5.

SOUND POLICY. Hear diligently my speech, and my declaration with your ears. - Ps. 13, 17.

the fitters upon another. If that is the price of them. On this knowledge, we can assure the readthe fitters upon another. If that is the price of them. On this knowledge, we can assure the reading public that, whosoever shall purchase this little freedom, you cannot justly pay it. But, said a very zealous whig to me the other day, we must have a change in the administration. My business that the printer and writers have all done well for the cause; and now let purchasers do likewise. A have a change in the administration. My business is all going to ruin. I must lie down and die, unless I can get something to do.' Better die, said I, than to support slavery. If you have a business which can only be sustained by voting for slavery, then you have a business which ought to cease to-day. Better starve with virtue, than riot in wealth and luxury from the proceeds of toil wrung from the scourged and imbruted slave. But I take it, after prose article—'the instincts of Childhood;' a most all, that the only way to place honorable labor upon felicitous one in design and execution. Sophia Litta permanent foundation is to do right. Nothing can the most possible prosecution of the post possible prosecution of the post post post process. The prosecution is to do right. Nothing can the prosecution of the post post post process process and process pr e long prosperous without.

If I were to look at this subject simply as a ques-

buke to its mean, craven, and blood-thirsty spirit. of those slight, but masterly touches by which the Hence its efforts to cripple and destroy it. It would faculty that observes and sketches poetic contrasts, annihilate free labor to-day if it had the power. Slavery has one single object in view in all its efforts; and that is, to preserve its own existence, and to destroy every thing which tends to curtail its dominion To this object, all its labors in church and state are directed. It feels, intuitively, that it is a libel upon every thing good—a foul excresence, a deep and damning plague-spot glaring out from the civil and religious institutions of the world. As its warfare is upon human nature, it knows that the whole moris upon human nature, it knows that the whole moral universe cries out against it. It feels a presentiment that it cannot always live to fatten on human
hones and sinews. Hence its sleepless vigilance,
and its watchful jealousy of every encroachment
upon what it calls its rights, and every whisper
against its divine authority. Hence its restless and
ever-changing policy. There is nothing stable about
it. It knows that free labor rests upon a solid foundation, and is opposed to all sudden and violent
changes in the business policy of the country, though
it can ultimately accommodate itself to them all;
while slavery, like a spirit of darkness, goes up and
down the earth, seeking rest, and finding none. Its down the earth, seeking rest, and finding none. great object is the destruction of free labor. this end it now advocates a tariff, and, when it finds the labor of the North recovering from the shock which it received from that, and still increasing in prosperity, it seeks its overthrow. Now it puts on an embargo to destroy northern commerce. Then it advocates a national bank; and then again seeks the destruction of all banks. The sole end it has in view is its own preservation by the destruction of its poisonous influences operating upon the public mind, it has so debased and en ebled the moral sense of the people, that, exulting in the prospect of certain victory, it has the hardihood to declare that, within twenty-five years, the laborers of the North will be reduced to slavery. The great enemy the northern laborer has to con

inst is slavery. This is more the cause of the present derangement of business, than all the sub-treasuries or all the banks in the world. And yet he would madly seek to enter into an alliance with this his most deadly foe. Never until there is concord between Christ and Belial, union between light and darkness, holiness and sin, can free labo and slavery work harmoniously together. indeed, obtain temporary relief, but it will be at the expense of the integrity and safety of the whole body politic. You would still be in the condition an whose whole internal system is vitally dis Being able by the aid of some quack cine to drive back some of its outward manifesta-tions to the seat of the disease within, he vainly in-agines he has effected a radical cure, and is indulg-ing in a course of diet which is fast corrupting the whole domain of organic life. Poor man! nie whole system is filled with the loathsome enemy nis whole system is filled with the loathsome enemy, and is at times convulsed from head to foot in its efforts to drive it out, mistaking the momentary glow of unnatural excitement for the signs of returning health, he solaces himself with the vain hope of a long life of prosperity and happiness. Or, if he feels his want of health, he constantly mistakes the feels his want of cause, and applies himself to the cure of some cutaneous eruption, which, it may be, is but an index to that within; and all the while the cancer is eating

which is gnawing at the vitals of the community, and which at times convulses the whole frame-work of society. Our political quacks would fain make tried to secure tional bank or a specie currency. Slavery especially would make us believe this, as it tends to keep as a sub-treasury, or a national bank? the public gaze from her abominations, and enables her to use the free labor of the North to increase

her own power. tress we encounter, is the destruction of this system. And to this end, all our energies should be directed. Let us tell the miserable tools of party, who would persuade us to strike hands with slavery for the purose of changing or supporting the present add tration, that we will throw 'their physic to the dogs,' whenever it obstructs the progress of human liberty :- that, much as we value the other questions involved in the controversy between the our assistance, they must work for the slave-they must aid in removing the fetters from the writhing victims of oppression at the South—in driving the foul spirit of slavery, root and branch, from our gov-

No one can reasonably suppose that any particular form of currency will enable the bankrupt South to pay her debts, or cause the slaveholder to become an honest man, or an industrions and useful member of community, or induce him to restore the property he has wrang from the toil-worn slave, or pay the hard-handed workingman the proceeds of his honest ed workingman the proceeds of labor. He will not work himself—'to beg he is ashamed;' and so, like the unjust steward, he is determined to rob. It' he cannot make his human ashamed; and so, like the unjust steward, he is determined to rob. If he cannot make his human portance of the measure proposed above. What! shall Massachusetts, six years hence, be disgraced chattels support him in idleness and luxury, he will make the laborer of the North 'pay contribution to forbid it! Abolitionists forbid it!—for you, under the store he gleans? Lock at the store that the store has been dependent on the store of the store has been dependent on the store of the store has been dependent on the store of the store has been dependent on the store of the store has been dependent on the store of the store of the store has been dependent on the store of the sto the store he gleans. Look at the millions which God, have the power to do it. Will not the Board the South now owes the North, which will never be of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Sopaid while the world stands; at least, until slavery

Now, does any one believe that the establishment of a national bank, or the operation of the sub-treasury scheme, will, through some magic influence, furnish the South with the means and the disposition to pay her debts? Can you make them like the fable Pactolus, whose waters not only possessed peculiar medicinal powers, but every particle of whose sand was turned to gold? They cannot restore our past prosperity, if they would; and if they could, it ought not to be purchased at the price of supporting slave-We have had too much of such prosperity al-It has blinded us to the inevitable tenden of slavery upon the morals and happiness of the We have made haste to be rich; whole country. not stopping to remember that we were waxing fat upon the wages of sin,—that the time would ere ong come, when 'judgment would be laid to the which will indeed be glorious. the consequence of our criminal connivance at the moral and political murder of our brethren, would, tives by which those are actuated, who have recentline, and righteousness to the plummet; and that the consequence of our criminal connivance at the

I repeat it, the only hope which the laborer of the North can have of sustaining his own liberty, and securing to himself safety, and the requisite supply of the necessaries and comforts of life, is in refusing to have any alliance, any fellowship with the demon slavery. A regard for his own rights, then, as well as for those of his fellow-men, plainly demands of him not to vote for Harrison or Van Buren. Both of them have given unequivocal evidence of hostility

to his interests, and of a determination to sacrifice him and all he has, if it is necessary to obtain the vote of the South. They should both, therefore, be unqualifiedly opposed by him. But I must postpone unqualifiedly opposed by him. But I must postpone in further remarks until another number. to his interests, and of a determination to sacrifice him and all he has, if it is necessary to obtain the vote of the South. They should both, therefore, be unqualifiedly opposed by him. But I must postpone my further remarks until another number.

TRUTH TELLER.

A New Anti-Slavery Token.

The Envoy: from free hearts to the free. Pawlucket, R. I. published by the Juvenile Emancipation Society. pp 112.

There are some who concede that the welfare of the anti-slavery cause demands of them not to vote with the parties, while their candidates are hostile to freedom. 'But, then,' say they, 'we must take care of our own interests.' Never by sacrificing the interests of your neighbor, though. You have no right to keep yourselves out of slavery by fastening the interests. If that is the price of them. On this knowledge, we can assure the reading public that, whosever shall purchase this little book, will be a gainer in every sense. Publishers, have all done well for the CAUSE; and now let purchasers do likewise. A prettier present for an unbelieving friend, we assure the anti-slavery purchaser, he can hardly find. Though the publishers are so young, they must be, as Armado says, 'most acute juvenals'; and their 'envoy' will not fail, as he continues, 'to make plain some obscure precedence.'

They have drawn from John Neal their best

For pathos and sweetness of versification, it chimes If I were to look at this subject simply as a question of sound policy, separating it as far as possible from its moral bearings, and the principles of our anti-slavery organizations, I would vote against Harrison and Van Buren. Slavery and free labor are antipodes. They have nothing in common. They are, by their very natures, everlastingly at war with each other. They can never coalesce—they can never harmonize. Slavery knows that free labor is its greatest enemy—a living, burning relabor is its greatest enemy—a living, burning replaced by the property of those slight, but masterly touches by which the is manifested. 'It was the 21st of July, 1840-in the m

The was the 21st of July, 1840—in the morning—and as fair a morning as ever rose on old Scotland—that I mounted the stage coach from Melrose to Edinburgh. The scenery was as glorious as the morning was fair. Behind me lay Melrose—above it towered the Eildon Hills, cloven in three by the wizard caprice of Michael Scott—at their feot stood Melrose Abby in ruins. I had explored those ruins the night before from sundown to the latest morthern twilder which is down to the latest northern twilight, which in the high latitude of Scotland lasts till towards mid-I explored them in company with Wa. LLOVD GARRI-sox. Not by moonlight, as bidden by the Great Ma-gician whose verses upon them will outlast all but the language in which they flow, and who sleeps hard by under the ruins of Dryburgh—but in the more impr sive Twilight of the North—We had walked a ers and heard as we there mused upon the past and the mighty Scottish present, the ticking the old Abbey clock and the bleat of the sheep, that he arches.

"A Contrast," a didactic prose article by Sarah A Contrast, a didactic prose article, by Sarah A. Chace, is fine;—so is 'The Queen Bee,' in an entirely different way. 'The Charge' at the beginning, the 'Sonnet to Elizabeth Heyrick' at the end, and almost every piece between, are good. The piece entitled 'The few weak heads,' suits us less than any other, for one reason—its praise of Dr. Channing. 'The Melancthon of our cause,' quotha? Channing. 'The Melancthon of our cause, No, Mr. Cartland,—by no manner of means. thou goest into a city, seek who there is worthy, and abide there.' But, as touching the anti-slavery and abide there. But, as touching the anti-stavery cause, Dr. C. is not worthy, and the instinct of such an abolitionist as we have supposed Mr. Cartland to be, should have revolted from putting him where he does not put himself. Dr. Channing is a philosopher, in a certain sense—a good writer, and an ami-able man. But, for an abolitionist—save the mark! —no more of an abolitionist than Mr. Cartland is With many thanks to the Pawtucket Juveniles,

we dismiss their lovely little volume to the anti-sla-very public and to the pro-slavery public, hoping that some hearts among the last, will soften as this oproaches them. Those who resist it must e such as F. H. Whipple refers to in the folenvoy approaches them lowing lines-the closing ones of 'the charge.'

Such hearts seek not, devoted Messenger, Seek HUMAS HEARTS—and human hearts alone-Not such as pride and avarice change to stone!

#### The Approaching Election. EAST ABINGTON, Sept. 10, 1840.

DEAR SIR-The day is fast approaching, that will severely try the souls of abolitionists. Blessed are they who are prepared to meet it in a manner be-coming freemen! The great political fornace is now being 'heated seven tim through the flames: but God only knows how many at his very heart-strings.

So with the body politic. Slavery is the disease upon their garments.' It is high time for abolition-which is gnawing at the vitals of the community, ists to wake up. We have much to do before the Politicians will leave no means un us believe that it is all caused by the work of a na- dates. Shall abolitionists be less active? Are not cal parties will, in most places, nominate prof abolitionists as candidates for representatives to the State legislature; but, the men that they will nomi-The only effectual remedy for the pecuniary dis-ress we encounter, is the destruction of this system, and to this end, all our energies should be directed. must be done to keep abolition voters from being deceived by those wh intend to thro anti-slavery principles, the moment they come in contact with the schemes of their political party. I know of but one thing that will effectually prevent deception; and that is, for each town society to c parties, yet would have resentatives on the subject of slavery; and to assessed slave—they certain whether those who profess to hold anti-slavery principles are ready to act upon them, by vot-ing against any man who is not in favor of immedi-ate emancipation; even though the candidate, or candidates of their favorite political party should he defeated thereby. This measure appears to me to be of great importance at the present time. At the next session of our legislature, there is to be a Unit-ded States Senator chosen for the term of six years. The election of several State Senators will probably devolve upon the House of Representatives; and Under such circumstances, any one can see the impaid while the world stands; at least, until slavery is abolished. They have not the means to pay, if course? Will not you, (if you approve of it) use they would; and many of them would not, if they could. what our hands find to do

A MODERN FANATIC.

New Organization in Abington. ABINGTON, Sept. 8th, 1840.

MR. EDITOR: I have been an attentive reader of the Liberator for several years, and would bear testimony to the zeal and fidelity with which it has supported the rights of the slave. I admire it, too, for the noble sition it has assumed in favor of freedom of thought and action, and of the press. Yes, I ho the stand you have taken against oppression. assured that your labors will ultimately produce that effect upon the minds of the world at large,

without repentance, be certain ruin. It needed some ly gone out from amongst us. New organization such reverse of fortune as we have experienced to arouse us to a sense of our wickedness and folly in about a year or more since, attempt, through 'forpledging our power in aid of this system. God eign influence, to form a Society in this place, an grant that we may never again purchase outward account of which was farnished for your columns by grant that we may never again purchase outward account of which was managed by the sacrifice of every principle of jus-tice and humanity.

But I have heard nothing from it since. It cannot

instified. I am fully sausned on this point lieve there is evidence sefficient to render this satisfactory to every disinterested mind. That may be supported and encouraged in your percourse of action, is the humble prayer of

# THE LIBERATOR

FRIDAY MORNING, SEFT, 18, 1840.

The West India Experiment.

Having pointed ont what is decidedly object nd pernicious in the 'Familiar Letters' of Jo John Gurney 'to Henry Clay,' I now proceed a synopsis of the information contained in them on subject of West India Emancipation. As Mr. ( ney is only a sentimental aboliti while in this country, in any manner to identif self with the anti-slavery cause-and as he is markably cantious and accurate observer-bis mony respecting the progress of the West India periment cannot be set aside by the America as that of a visionary or an enthusiast. It is be teresting and valuable, moreover, because sents the present condition of things in the pated colonies, and is the latest that has been given the public by any tonrist. Mr. Gurney first visited the Danish islands, 8.

Cruz and St. Thomas, in which slavery will and the dead weight of the slaves is so many of the estates having passed from the ha the original owners into those of the mangers, m others being heavily mortgaged, and the land for a eral years past having been under a process of gr al exhaustion—the inevitable results of slar Any slave has now a right to buy his own 6 and, in case of need, this price is settled by a pu appraiser. The low physiological, intelli moral condition of the slaves, as compared with of the liberated negroes of the British islands, is clared to be 'obvious and unquestionable.' ligious influence of the Moravians is consider minished by the circumstance that they hold s as part of the mission properties.' Methodists an regarded by the local government with any favor strong is the prejudice against them, that Methodist seems to be tantamount to being absoexcluded from the Danish colonies.' No reason is signed for this persecuting spirit. The next place visited was the British island

Tortola, containing a colored population of about thousand, and not more than two hundred white Notwithstanding this large disparity, Mr. Gurney a he heard of no inconveniences arising from Dyott, a Stipendiary Magistrate, assured him freedom was working well in Tortola.' William I Isancs, once President of the island, and now have fifteen hundred free laborers under his exthat they were working well. 'I have, 'said be. complaint to make.' Yet the remuneration given only sixpence sterling per day, with a few privil Isaac Thomas, one of the attorneys on the ployed two hundred and fifty negroes, and had the slightest complaint to make against them." was decidedly saving money by the subst free labor for slave labor. Of the liberated a nearly 2000 were members of the church, besides tenders-more than a third of the whole populate On the Sabbath, 'they dress with the greatest ne ness, chiefly in white clothing.' Ther for the children, in good order. In the jail, only prisoner was found. The Chief Justice of the Brit Virgin Islands, who happened to be in Tortola, sta that 'crime had vastly decreased since the ne full emancipation.' In the last six months of the number of commitments was 186, and in the six months of 1839, only 75-making a different 111 in favor of freedom. These were for petty of ces. 'With regard to heavier offences, the three ceding courts of session (embracing a period of months) were occasions of perfect leisuregle indictment at any of them.' The settlene Kingston bay, consisting of several hundred Afri taken out of captured slave ships, though repor be filled with poverty and idleness, presented ad and respectable appearance. About three hundre of the people assembled under the shade of a large tamarind tree, for religious worship; 'and it has dom fallen to my lot, says Mr. Gurney, to have dressed a more feeling, or apparently more intellig congregation.'

The following paragraph gives a bird's-eye view the condition of another of the British islands, 8 Christopher's :

'The approach to St. Christopher's from the west is highly interesting. The northern part island is mountainous, and clothed with fores as we drew near to the coast, it was delightful serve the brows of the hills and plains below, be and verdant with the sugar cane—the settlement the planters looking neat and prosperous—sor the wind-mills turning—companies of negr in the distance, at work in the fields—neat worship visible—and eight large vessels, wit ones, in the harbor of Basse-terre, waiting, a ones, in the harbor of Basse-terre, waiting, sumed, for their cargoes of sugar. A morbble prima-facie evidence of prosperity I ha witnessed. This evidence we afterwards to fully confirmed.

Robert Claxton, the Solicitor General of the Co ny, was kind enough to impart much cheering is

Speaking of a small property on the island be ing to himself, he said—Six years ago, shortly before the act of emancipation, it was only £2000, with the slares upon it. Now, we single slare, it is worth there times the I would not sell it for £6000. This remarks I would not sell it for £6000. in the value of property is by no means on particular estates. It is at once general a considerable. I asked the President Cook, a other persons, whether there was a single on the island, who wished for the restorati very. Answer, 'Certainly, not one.

'Mount Misery,' an extinct volcano, 3,700 fe high, is henceforth to be called ' Mount Liberty. Before emancipation took place, it was confident predicted that the slaves, if set at liberty, could not induced to work, even for the highest wages. He is a paragraph, illustrating the folly of such a pred

tion:

'The day's wages, in this island, are from 7d. to 9s sterling [13 to 17 cents.'] per day, besides the usa privileges; but the negroes have no difficulty in can ing from 2s. to 3s. sterling per day by joh work. Us der this system, particularly, they perform a farged er quantity of work in a given time, than could be tained from them under slavery. They will deal infinity of work, said one of my informats, for sweet.

The testimony of 'friend Cadman, the Met minister,' long a resident in the island, wa change for the better, in the dress, den fare of the people is prodigious.' The im surprisingly increased, owing to the den part of the free laborers for imported goods, cially for articles of dress.' The duties on t £1,000 more in 1838, than in 1837; and double those of 1838, within £150! Marriage become frequent, and such a profusion of eggs is pended on the wedding-cakes, that 'the the town' find it difficult to procure any and petty offences are greatly diminished in useful knowledge, and religious inst rapidly advancing. The Lieut. Governor sa the reports of the stipendiary magistrates are out exception, most cheering and satisfactory similar reports are forwarded from the rest of West Indies, he thinks 'the friends of the negro feel proud and grateful.' He says, 'the lab eager to work for fair wages '-and adds: 'Apt dinner was given here a few days since, at w (wonderful to relate) white and colored men sat dos together, cheek by jowl, in good humor and fel

WHOLE ? hip.' So much St. Christopher's Mr. Gurney n pilot how the lab Beautifully : ei up under slavery. ast year's crop o ends .- Things ister, 'are prosp the negroes are greatly increased rnor General, sa

and, without a s ble now, as it emancipation.' eived \$25,00 He assured us ti into his pocket --whole expenses large produce of price in the Brit Sir Bethel Codr ostility to the c riving £20,000 estates in Antigu of the estates in free labor, is at le appear to be v of the whole po it is said that their places of w formerly. 'Th shoes and stock pose to the mud lecrease of crin of St. John's, d married only year of freedom him was 185.

committed to 1 1838, only 244 1839, only 35. have been vast in 1833 were £ This augmentation of can demand, entire ing population used as food by Their wedding even to the poi The Cedar V

order and prosp less trouble to c it was to manag conducting and than that of the tate was former mostly paid off. We overton bridegroom we bridegroom wa waistcoat, with lington boots— lace cap, and v sleeves!

Take another The stateme sugar 22,383 average of slav (also 10,000 bey cheons of rum ! after the fair to from Antigua a five years of sli necessity of all this vast crop re that lazy and in bean described, ulus has the wo There was bu able working of It was that met one day in who visits Anti

who visite Anti-er were we int forth his compl-impending rain that not an acr-his reach, whice most avidity; large, is constar-sad enough, bu-was the refutati Such are som lition of slavery tion which, it w petration of the man blood to prophesier of e all is peaceful ipated nothing Let them now them earnestly southern states, retrievable ban

An account of Jamaica must l We have no are assured, or slavery ranks, true, then we i

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South would g not certain that half? And sh to the world, slaveholders jo man to the his A great whig Georgia, at wh present, the is ready to ass be caught in S rison. We los

was this impio guage which t God! On and with southern - Harrison a testimony.' A fied in the eye of God, if you of this nation?

#### H. H. B. ERATOR ' 0 N:

SEIT. 18, 1840.

a Experiment. is decidedly objection niliar Letters of Joseph ay, I now proceed to give contained in them o nucipation. As Mr. Gu y manner to identify his cause-and as he is a re es of the West India ex by the American people enthusiast. It is both in reover, because it repre of things in the emane; est that has been given to

be Danish islands, Santa which slavery still exists, slaves is severely felt pressed from the hands of se of the managers, man ged, and the land for any under a process of gradu e results of slave labor o huy his own freedom ice is settled by a publ logical, intellectual and s, as compared with that the British islands, is deinquestionable.' The re avians is considerably di ce that they bold slav ties.' Methodista are no ment with any favor. 80 inst them, that 'to be mount to being absolutely

donies.' No reason is a pirit. as the British island of I population of about five an two hundred whites isparity, Mr. Gurney savr res arising from it. Dr strate, assured him that in Tortola.' William R e island, and now having rs under his care, states e remuneration given was ay, with a few privileges torneys on the island, er fly negroes, and " had no nake against them.' Hey by the substitution of Of the liberated slaver of the church, besides at of the whole population s with the greatest near ing.' There are school fer. In the jail, only one ed to be in Tortola, stated ased since the period o was 186, and in the la -making a difference

hese were for petty offener offences, the three preperfect leis iem.' The settlement s several hundred Africans About three hundred nder the shade of a large worship; and it has se Mr. Gurney, 'to have ad-

of the British islands, St

pparently more intelligent

ristopher's from the nor The northern part of the clothed with forest; and t, it was delightful to ob-and plains below, bright cane—the settlements of and prosperous—some of impanies of negroes seen, the fields—neat places of large vessels, with smaller terre, waiting, as we pre-sugar. A more remarka-prosperity I have seldom we afterwards found to be

citor General of the Colopart much cheering infor-

erty on the island belong-Six years ago, (that is, sancipation,) it was worth upon it. Now, without a HREE TIMES THE NORE. This remarkable rise by no means confined resident Cook, and som re was a single individual , not one. tinct volcano, 3,700 feet

Hed . Mount Liberty. k place, it was confidently set at liberty, could not be the highest wages. Here the fully of such a predic-

island, are from 7d. to 9d. s island, are from 22. The usual have no difficulty in earnorer day by job work. Use, they perform a far greaty went time, than could be oblavery. They will do an of my informants, for zero.

ad Cadman, the Methodist n the island, was, that the e dress, demeanor and weldigious.' The imports are ring to the demand on the for imported goods, 'espe-The duties on them were an in 1837; and in 1839, in £150! Marriage is now a profusion of eggs is esto procure any! atly diminished-education religious instruction, are Lieut. Governor says that diary magistrates are, with ng and satisfactory '-and is rded from the rest of the he friends of the negro must He says, the labor ges'—and adds: 'A public few days since, at which e and colored men sat dew

in good humor and fellow

WHOLE NUMBER, 507.

without a single slave upon it, is fully as valu

now, as it was, including all the slaves, before

mation. Alluding to Nathaniel Gilbert, a Mr. Gurney says— We understand that he

d \$25,000 as a compensation for his slaves

pucket -a gratuity on which he had no claim.

dded that his molasses alone, last year, paid the

expenses of the estate, including labor; the

nduce of sugar, which had met with a high

the British market, was therefore clear gain

the Codrington, formerly conspicuous for hi

og £20,000 sterling, per annum, from his sugar

in Antigua! The pecuniary saving, on many

bor, is at least thirty per cent. The Moravian

to be very useful, and have actually twelve

whole population. Of the emancipated slaves

said that they are less willing to come out to

r places of worship in the rain, than was the case

and stockings, which they are unwilling to ex

pase of crime, are quite remarkable. The vicar

St. John's, during the last seven years of slavery,

ar of freedom, 1839, the number of pairs married by

m was 185. In 1837, the number of petty offenders

s3s, only 244; in 1839, 311. At the close of 1837,

counter left in prison was 137; at the close of

o, only 35. The personal comforts of the laborers

we been vastly increased. The duties on imports

This augmentation has been occasioned by the

wedding cakes and dinners are extravagant,

the point, at times, of drinking champagne

The Cedar Valley estate was found to be in high

ler and prosperity-the manager of which said, 'It

s trouble to conduct the whole concern now, than

an. In another instance, 'the whole expense of aducting and working the estate at present, is less

than that of the mere feeding of the slaves.' This es-

ate was formerly oppressed by mortgages, which are

degroom were common laborers on the estate. The degroom was attired in a blue coat, handsome istead, with a broach, white pantaloons, and Wellon boots—the bride, in a vast pink silk bonnet, cap, and white muslin gown, with fashionable

The statement of exports for 1839 is as follows

sogar 22,383 hogsheads, (10,600 beyond the last everage of slavery 9-13,433 puncheons of molasses, (dso 10,000 beyond that average)—and only 582 pun-cheons of rum! That, in the sixth year of freedom,

as of rum: I fast, in the sixth year of freedom, r the fair trial of five years, the exports of sugar a Antigua almost doubled the average of the last years of slavery, is a fact which precludes the sasty of all other evidence. By what hands was vasi crop raised and realized? By the hands of

at lazy and impracticable race, (as they have often an described,) the negroes. And under what stim-as has the work been effected? Solely under that

There was but one opposing testimony to the favor

It was that of a wealthy old gentleman, whom I

The was that or a wearing oil generician, whom had one doe day in the streets, and of whom every one who visits Antigna, is pretty sure to hear. No sooner were we introduced to him than he began to pour forth his complaints of the misconduct of the laborers, impending rain, &c. &c. It so happens, however, that not an acre of ground is offered for sale, within his reach, which he does not purchase with the utmost avidity; so that his landed property, already large, is constantly on the increase. His words were said enough, but every one acknowledged that ample was the refutation of them furnised by his deeds.

Such are some of the results of the immediate abo-

etration of the most horrible crimes, and cause hu-

an blood to flow like water! Where are those

is peaceful, prosperous, happy, where they antic-

et them now confess their folly and their sin; let

bem earnestly seek the abolition of American slavery,

that the same blessings may be showered upon our

southern states, which are now fast going down to ir-

etrievable bankruptey; let them, in the light of the

West India experiment, honor the proscribed friends

the slave as the best friends of their country, and

unite with them to redeem its tarnished reputation,

and save it from the impending judgments of heaver

Tell it not in Gath!

We have no personal knowledge of the fact, but we

te assured, on good authority, that some in the anti-

slavery ranks, in this Commonwealth, have made up

their minds to vote for Gen. Harrison! If this be

the, then we have only to say that, in our opinion,

such men deceive themselves if they suppose they are

the consistent and disinterested friends of the anti-

slavery enterprise. If they will give us one good

teason why they should vote for that hoary supporter

of southern slavery, we will give them one hundred

why they should repudiate the name and profession of

colitionists. Our cause, our country, have nothing to

gain, but much to lose, by the election of either Van

Buren or Harrison. They are both pledged to sus-

tain that system, the existence of which has repeated-

y involved this nation in bankruptcy, is the primary

suse of the embarrassments of the times, and will in

evitably drag the American people down to degrada-

tion and poverty, or subject them to the horrors of a

and servile war, unless it be speedily over-

thrown. The evidence of Gen. Harrison's hostility to

again. Is it to be supposed, for one moment, that the

South would give him the least support, if she were

not certain that he is ready to go all lengths in her be

the world, of northern abolitionists and southern

slaveholders joining hand in hand to elevate the same

man to the highest office in the gift of the people

A great whig meeting has been recently held in

orgia, at which it is said from 12,000 to 18,000 were

present, the chief speaker on the occasion having

been Senator Preston, of gallows notoriety-he who

is ready to assist in hanging all abolitionists who may

he raught in South Carolina! On one of the banners

was this impious inscription :- 'William Henry Har-

tison. We love him because he first loved us.' Lan-

guage which the apostle John applies to the Son of

God! On another was this motto :- A southern man

- Harrison and Tyler. No negro voting -No negro

fied in the eyes of the perishing slave, and at the ba

of this nation? 'Let the dead bury their dead.'

of God, if you aid in putting such a man at the head

stimony. Abolitionists, how will you stand justi-

with southern principles.' On another the following

ism is as strong as proofs from holy writ. Our readers have had it laid before them again and

And shall the revolting spectacle be presented

Jamaica must be deferred till another number.

An account of Mr. Gurney's visit to Dominica and

sated nothing but anarchy, desolation and misery

phesier of evil things? How does it happen that

We overtook a wedding party. Both bride

nostly paid off. Here is an item :

was to manage the hospital alone, before emancipa

by new, has arisen among the labor-The quantity of bread and meat he laborers is surprisingly increased.

1833 were £13,576; in 1839, £24,650.

ged to the house of correction was 850; i

d only 100 pairs of negroes. In the single

souls under their care in Antigua, one third

The reason is curious. They now have

The increase of marriage, and the

to the cause of emancipation, is said to be de

so much for the horrors of emancipation in An Amusing Blunder. Christopher's ! Mr. Garney next visited Antigua. On asking the now the laborers were going on, the reply was-nifully eight estates, which had been broken der slavery, are now again in cultivation.' The e crop of sugar was upwards of 29,000 hogs

having, by their servility to slavery, forfeited all claims to be regarded as parties friendly to liberty, their immediate dissolution is required by every dictate of justice and hurannity, as well as by the principles of our republican institutions. Things, said James Cox, a Methodist min are prosperous; the planters are doing well. increased. Sir William Colebrook, the Gov. General, said - At the lowest computation, the

and duty require of the third party abolitionists the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Presbyterian, Congregationa Baptist, Methodist, and other religious sects, having, by their servility to slavery, forfeited all claims to be regarded as sects friendly to liberty, THEIR IMMEdictate of justice and humanity, as well as by the prin-ciples of our holy religion.

Our bro. Myrick, of the Cazenovia Herald, (a zealous 'Unionist,' and none the worse, in our estimation, on that account,) strangely overlooks our comment, and, taking it for granted that the second as well as the first resolution was adopted at the Hanover meeting, gravely, or rather exultingly says-

This, we say, is impartial, thorough work. This will the political parties say to this doctrine?
We apprehend that the sects, when they read the we apprehend that the sects, when they read the above resolutions, will cease to proclaim that the \*Unionists' are the only persons who are seeking their overthrow. We have the third party \*as workers to gether with us 'in this matter. And we will say to our brethren of the third party, that, though we cart engage with them politically, in the use of politi-

This is a ludicrous blunder, especially in connec ion with the triumphant declaration of bro Myrick. We have the third party as workers together with us in this matter '! Our bro. M. may rest assured under whose suspices the third party movement in this quarter is piously conducted, will not so easily abandon their sectarianism, or in any manner counsel the overthrow of the existing sects, as they have done the extinction of the whig and democrat parties. Not they ! 'The legs of the lame are not equal.' They abhor ' Unionism,' and love Sect. They do not and mean not to walk by the rule they have laid down Their 'new organized' spirits have found out that circumstances alter cases, and can no longer prosecute any kind of moral or spiritual reform in the Will our bro. M. make the proper correction?

P. S. The Abolitionist of yesterday, in noticing an addition entire of the Liberator.' Thus leaving adopted at Hanover! This looks like intentional dis-

State Conventions.

The time of holding the State Anti-Slavery Con ention at Worcester has been erroneously printed in our columns. Instead of Wednesday and Thursday. Oct. 7th and 8th, it should have been Tuesday and Oct. 8th and 9th. One will therefore immediately papers which have been led into a similar error are requested to make a similar correction. Of the importexigency of the times, all our anti-slavery friends in Massachusetts should be fully aware. Let them take lessons in zeal, fidelity, and promptness of action, from the politica! partisans of Martin Van Buren and Gen. Harrison. Theirs is not a struggle for the loaves holder of slavery, that another even more hostile to down a national bank or sub-treasury ;-but it is, emphatically, a struggle to save the nation from destruction, by abolishing that foul system of slavery which is for justice, humanity, religion-that liberty Worcester and Springfiel. Conventions at the time correctly specified above.

Treatment of the Protest. Nothing could more palpably illustrate the illiberal and proscriptive spirit which prevailed in the London Convention, than the refusal of that body to allow the Protest against some of its acts, (drawn up by Prof. Adam, and signed by several other American delegates.) to be published with the regular proceedings. Congress has scarcely ever exhibited more excitement on the presentation of an anti-slavery petition, than did the Convention on the reading of the Protest by Wendell Phillips. Its excessive agitation was evidence of conscious wrong-doing. The charges so clearly and calmly set forth in the Protest it knew and felt to be true. To refuse to let the voice of a minority be heard was a cowardly and despotic act. But as it was commenced in gross injustice, by excluding the female delegates who were duly commissioned to attend it, it is no marvel that the Convention in the sequel refused to allow even the male delegates to be heard, who had the presumption to sit in judgment upon the majority! Let it not be f. rgotten that the Protest, like the anti-slavery petitions in Congress, was laid upon the table on motion of the Rev. Nathaniel Col-

Our coadjutor of the Pennsylvania Freeman, C. C. Burleigh, in publishing the Protest, makes the follow-

• The Protest which was treated with such repre-hensible discourtesy, we find in a late Liberator, and transfer to our columns among the proceedings of the Convention, where it ought to have been placed by that The temperance effusion in our poetical department distribution of the surface of ter it on the record."

## The Temperance Almanac.

with the New-England Anti-Slavery Almanac, we now urgo them to purchase the Temperance Almanac, special interest in the anti-slavery and temperance special interest in the anti-slavery and temperance published in Boston at 9 Cornhill, by Whipple & portant and useful articles on Water, -Rum, Brandy of which represents the pond from which the Albany brewers obtain water for malting, in which are seen dead cats, dogs, hogs, &c. This is no fiction, but was proved to be a matter of fact, in court, when Mr. Delavan was on trial for a libel. An Almanac like this mise of the year 1841.

Reception at Salem.

In giving an account of one of the Rev. Mr. Tor-rey's political third-party gatherings in Hanover, Ply-lem, convened immediately after our arrival from of the resolutions adopted on that occasion was as fol- M. Morris, Mary A. Curtis, Andrew Williams, Aaron Phillips, Mury A. Chase, and Thomas Drew) was appointed to cordially welcome us to a public entertainment, as expressive of their hearty approval of the course we pursued in England, and as a token of their appreciation of our labors in the cause of universal liberty. Arrangements were accordingly made to this effect on the evening of the 27th ultimo, at which tained sound doctrine, then, in as much as the reli- time it was our privilege and happiness to receive the gious sects in the land are as corrupt on the subject of warm congratulations of our colored friends in that slavery as the existing political parties, consistency place. In the afternoon, the Board of Managers of the Salem Female A. S. Society met at the house of our worthy friend Mr Schuyler Lawrence to greet our safe return from abroad; and in the evening, we addressed a highly respectable assembly of colored citizens, in reference to our English mission, having first received the right hand of fellowship from Mr. David Lawrence as chairman of the meeting, and in the name of all who were present. Mr. Lawrence made some brief but heart-felt remarks on the occasion .--A beautiful and appropriate hymn was then sung by the choir in fine taste.

At the conclusion of the exercises, about eighty

persons sat down to a supper served up with much elegance and taste in the Masonic Hall. tainment being over, the company were addressed by we say, is impartial, thorough work. This several gentlemen, whose remarks were received with one scale; and, in our humble opinion, deserved. We firmly believe that the religious sects are as its to slavery as the political sects. But, what the religion received with resulting parties of the religious sects are as its to slavery as the political sects. But, what the religion received with resulting parties of the religious sects are as its constant o for the honor they have done us, and beg them to feel assured that we shall remain faithful to them and their oppressed brethren at the South, come what may, at all times, and under all circumstances.

#### Pro-Slavery Cant.

The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporte is the official organ of the new national society. Its tone is just what might be expected under such ciramstances--feeble, compromising, flat-altogethe unlike that of heart-felt, genuine, old-fashioned abolitionism. In the last number is an editorial article re specting 'clerical opposition to the anti-slavery cause, that those clerical politicians, Rev. Messrs. Phelps, which is quite remarkable in several particulars, bu Torrey, Lee, Cummings, St. Clair, et id genus omne, we can give only the following introductory sentences in our present number:

'In some anti-slavery newspapers, we perceive much severe remark, and often downright abuse, against the clergy, as a body, on account of their silence on the subject of slavery, or their direct opposition to the abolition cause. We do not sympathiz with this wholesale reproach, nor are we disposed teengage in the crusace, commenced by certain abolitionists, against ministers of the gospel, and the American churches.'

Now this is what we call pro-slavery cant, and i also savors not a little of new organization malignity. It is certainly identical in spirit, and almost in language, with the famous Clerical Appeal. Have the blunder of bro. Myrick, says- It was the first of not the Christian Advocate and Journal, the New the resolutions only that was passed. The other was York Observer, the Boston Recorder, the Vermon Chronicle, the Christian Mirror, uttered the same luthe impression that we coupled the two together, and gubrious and holy outcry for the last eight years then palmed them off upon our readers as having been | Have not their pious sensibilities been shocked at the severe remark, and often downright abuse, against the clergy, as a body,' by the fanatical abolitionists Our readers know that this is the case; and as straw show which way the wind blows, so does such a quo tation as we have made show where new organizatio may be found. Let the Reporter not shoot its arrows in the dark, but make good its charges by direct evi dence. Let it show, if it can, that any other tha Wednesday, Oct. 6th and 7th. The Convention at notoriously pro-slavery ministers and churches (the Springfield will be holden on Thursday and Friday, greatest obstacles in the way of our enterprise) have Oct. 8th and 9th. One will increase library been censured or condemned by anomalouses, as such, succeed the other, without any interference. Those or by any anti-slavery society. The fact is, the new been censured or condemned by abolitionists, as such, organized Executive Committee at New-York, like the unjust steward, and under the same pressure of ance of these contemplated gatherings, in the present temptation, are endeavoring to make friends of the mammon of unrighteousness. They will throw out their ' son to Cerberus ' in vain.

In addition to what our correspondent 'X.' has and fishes of office-to displace one unblushing upas the anti-slavery women of Worcester and vicinity liberty, (if possible,) may be put in his place-to still have expended much of their time, money and inge enlarge and perpetuate the slaveholding power of the nuity in manufacturing beautiful and useful articles country, by voting with the south-to put up or put for sale at the State conventional gathering in that place next month, we hope the anti-slavery men of the Commonwealth will not fail to be there to supply themselves and families with whatever they may hap is preying upon its vitals like a cancer, and which is pen to need or fancy. How different, in the sight of the cause of all the 'hard times' and pecuniary embarrassments that now afflict the people. The strug- from that which characterized the Bunker Hill Monmay be proclaimed 'throughout all the land unto all object aimed at by the former, than the one designed the inhabitants thereof '-and that thus the great ob- to be consummated by the latter! It is, not to raise the inhabitants thereof — and that the inhabitants thereof — and the inhabitants the inhabitant world may be taken away, and a universal jubilee be mies, but to loose the bands of wickedness, and to kent by mankind. Rally, then, one and all, to the give that liberty to three millions of our enslaved countrymen, to assert which as the inalienable right of all mankind the 'heroes' of Bunker Hill laid down their lives. Prosperity attend the Worcester Anti-Slavery Fair! May the blessings of those who are perishing rest upon all who shall extend to it their patronage and countenance. The proceeds will, of course, be sacredly dovoted to the furtherance of the anti-slavery cause through the agency of the American and Massachusetts A. S. Societies.

## Harrison and Van Buren.

We have received several copies of the 'Charter Oak, Extra,' containing an authentic account of the pro-slavery sayings and doings of these rival candidates for the Presidential chair. Both of them stand committed to go into that chair as the uncompromising foes of the anti-slavery enterprise, and the stanch supporters of southern slavery. There is no more choice between them than between rottenness and corruption, the plague and leprosy, Satan and Beelze-

bub. The sins of both against the rights of the human race are of 'distinguished dye,' and equally gratuitous and loathsome. It is now quite certain, that no man has done more to extend slavery in our country than Gen. Harrison. His crimes, in this particuver of Boston, seconded by the Rev. John Scoble of lar, are manifold. What, then, shall be said of the London, of whose behaviour we may have something support him at the approaching election? If they can nocently and properly do so, we think they can as innocently and properly abandon the anti-slavery cause altogether. It is not too late for them to recover from the delusion under which they rest. May God help them to be faithful to the end!

> Temperance Ballad. The temperance effusion in our poetical depart-

itself no little discredit in refusing to receive and en- with on the other side of the Atlantic. During our brief sojourn in Dublin, in company with N. P. Rogers, we were most hospitably entertained by himself and family, out of the fulness of a genuine Irish Having advised all our readers to supply themselves heart. He was a member of the London Convention, movements of the age. Pre-occupied as our columns Damrell. Its contents are exceedingly valuable, and new are, we can only refer our readers to his witty evidently prepared with great care. There are immore of him, and of our visit to Dublin, at another nd Arrack,—Whiskey,—Wine, Cider; and others time. Our bro. Rogers fully expresses our feelings relating to the Distillery, the Traffic, and various oth- when he says in his Herald of Freedom- It took all er matters. It has several appropriate wood-cuts, one that lay in the prospect of номя to reconcile us to parting with the noble-hearted man-and we are proud and grateful to record here his disinterested and distinguishing kindness."

THE ELECTION IN NOVEMBER. The political sugis not to be regarded as an ephemeral production, but gestions of our correspondent 'A Modern fanatic ' are deserves to be read and circulated long after the de- worthy of the serious and prompt attention of the anti-slavery voters in this Commonwealth.

mouth county, a short time since, we stated that one England, a committee (consisting of C. W. Downing, best advocates of the slave in Connecticut. We are may be expected to continue until Friday. We anticvery much cheered in spirit to find that our course at ipate a heart-thrilling occasion, and a pretty large atthe London Convention is so generall approved of by tendance. The principles of non-resistance are the friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society. It spreading in all directions. The cause is of heaven, seems, by the letter of our correspondent, that human rights are somewhat better understood and appreciated in Connecticut; and that a woman may now speak in behalf of the slave without terrifying the people so leave their names at 25, Cornhill. No matter how much as formerly. We learn that Abby Kelley is still prosecuting her benevolent mission, and though very much persecuted by a pro-slavery priesthood, whose attacks upon her have been almost demoniacal she is nevertheless doing much for our great enterprise. We wish some of the new organization sece ders, who were formerly loud in their justification of the public speaking of A. E. and S. M. Grimke, ply, until he shall advance something more worthy of would tell us why they do not applaud the gifted and estimable Abby Kelley for imitating their noble example. Or are they prepared to denounce the former as having outraged decency, and wandered out of their 'appropriate sphere'? But here are the ex-

'I welcome you back to the American battle-field. 'I welcome you back to the American oanternear, rejoicing that you left it for a season, and thus, by carrying the war into another quarter, have accomplished more for the world at large, and for America in particular. He who does not see, resulting from the narrow policy of the 'Conference,' a mightier power for the extension of truth than could have resulted from a different policy, while its spirit remained the same, is not to be envied for keenness of vision. I look with amazement upon those who triumph over the fact of woman's exclusion from that body. But sin is blind, and they triumph as the mobocrat triumphs when he has for an instant drowned the voice of humanity; therefore, I do not really look with any amazement upon it, knowing the fact that error hrings blindness.

will not England have gained more from the inter-change of feeling than will America? Yet I would take back the question—for there is always a reaction; and if England has received from us, we shall, in due time, have pay with interest. It is a glorious thought —the impossibility of imparting moral power without becoming richer in that treasure by the very act of im-

One word for the progress of truth in Connecticut. In a meeting of the Litchfield Co. Society, held the first of summer at Torringford, a great excitement was produced by a woman's speaking; some calling to order, some others in great wrath leaving the house. Yesterday, another meeting of the society was held in the same place, and no one manifested any uneasiness the same place, and no one manifested any uneasiness when woman spoke. A friend present said to me that from estima e, the number of women who voted could not be less than fifty, and voted by rising. The meeting was very large—I presume the largest meeting of the society that has been held. A most delightful harmony prevailed, and I cannot bring my-self to believe that any true friend of the slave could think the cause would have been promoted by turning from the work of striking irons off the slave to putting

New-Hampshire Auti-Slavery Convention.

A State Convention, called by the Executive Comnittee of the New-Hampshire A. S. Society, was held in Concord on the 9th and 10th inst. at which it was our privilege to be present, in company with a cheering array of some of the best male and female spirits to be found in the republic. It was advertised to b holden in the South Congregational meeting-house; but the house was closed by a committee of new organized abolitionists, contrary to a written contract, and the meeting was therefore held in the town hall. We regret to find ourselves driven into a corner, so were adopted, without comment. The spirit that prevailed was excellent. The resolutions respecting the removal of our bro. Rogers to New-York excited a good deal of feeling and discussion, but the whole matter was referred to his own views of duty. His course in London was fully sustained, and his reception by the meeting affectionate and enthusiastic.

Resolved, That all persons present from abroa who are the uncompromising advocates of immediate and unconditional emancipation, be invited to sit in this convention, and participate in its deliberations. Resolved, That all persons present be invited to around the morning, that day will, if we are but earnsit and take part in this convention as corresponding est in our efforts, break in upon us speedily and glori-

Resolved, That the signs of the times, and the present aspect of the anti-slavery cause, demand of abolitionists peculiar devotedness of spirit and independence of mind, as well as self-denial and faith in God.

Resolved, That this Convention desire to recog-Resolved, That this Convenion are the hand of a nize, with lively and devout gratitude, the hand of a kind Providence, in the preservation of their beloved brother and fellow-laborer N. P. Rogers, amid the brother and fellow-laborer dangers incident to perils of the ocean, and other dangers incident to his late voyage across the Atlantic, and that he was permitted on his return to find his beloved family in enjoyment of the rich gift which, in his absence, be had be sought for them at the throne of heavenly mercy; and that the cause of liberty, so dear to his heart, has been permitted not to retrograde, but rapidly to advance while deprived of his valuable and effi- place to aid them in those labors.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the course of our delegate to the 'World's Convention,' in refusing to join or in any way to countenance its proscriptive substitute, the 'London Conference'—and that we hereby tender him our grateful thanks for the uble, faithful, and fearless manner in which he has represented the anti-slavery men and women of New-Hampshire to the assembled abolitionism of the Easttinent and the world.

Resolved, That this convention recognize the right and propriety of free discussion in its fullest extent; that it contemplates, especially in all anti-slavery meetings, the most untrammelled freedom of thought, speech and action; that no person who pays a due regard to the rights of others, and who observes the regard to the rights of others, and who observes the laws of decorum and common courtesy, should in any of these respects be infringed either in their enjoyment or exercise; but inasmuch as Rev. Alanson St. Clair has insolently violated the rules of decency and propriety, he has no longer any claim on the patience of this body, and ought not to trouble it with any further remarks.

On motion of Moses A. Cartland, the fellowing res-lution was adopted as a substitute.

Whereas it has been proposed for Nathaniel P. Rogers, at present the editor of the Herald of Freedom, to remove to New-York and take the editorial charge of the National Anti-Slavery Standard, therefore,

MOBILE, Sept. 2. The Shayor has been a factorized from the signature of several of our most respectable physicians, the reports of cases of yellow fever having occurred in the city. Our Montreal Courier,) against Captain McAdam, for the murder of Lieut. Farquhar.

New-England Non-Resistance Society.

and must prevail. As many of our friends in Boston as are willing and able to entertain those who may attend the meeting from the country, are requested to simple the fare, or plain the accommodations.

WM. GOODELL. The discussion between bro Goodell and ourselves threatens to be interminable, if we notice all his misinterpretations of our language, and all his petty fallacies of reasoning. We therefore choose to say little or 'nothing further by way of reserious refutation. His declining to prove that the principles of non-resistance are fundamentally wrong s somewhat singular for a moral disputant.

CORRECTION. Our bro. Grosvenor, in his last num ber of the Christian Reflector, denies that he ever made the declaration attributed to him by our bro. H C. Wright, at the late anti-slavery meeting in Hartford, that ' he was sorry to see in a New-York paper an assertion, that a church who fostered slavery in its bosom was a curse to the world.' Bro. G. refuses to make any explanation of what he did sny,

POLITICAL NOTICES. At the special request of a particular friend, we publish certain political notices, in another column, to the abolitionists of Norfolk, Essex, Middlesex and Worcester Counties. meetings thus notified we have not a doubt will pre sent 'a beggarly account of empty seats.' There never was started a more ridiculous project than the third party ' movement. The great body of American abolitionists are decidedly opposed to it, as well as the two existing parties. Even in this State, according to the confession of yesterday's Abolitionist, a a party or society, new organizationists are divided about it. How hopeful, then, is its prospect of suc cess!!

Col. Jonathan P. Miller, delegate from Veraont to the World's Convention, has arrived at Mont pelier. A public meeting has been called to give him a welcome reception. His course in London wa manly and praiseworthy. He was among the signers of the Protest against the narrow and exclusive spirit that governed that body.

The letter addressed to Angelina E. Weld and Sarah M. Grimke deserves a careful perusal. If, how ever, our bro. Wright would prepare his articles with more care, he would be far less given to tautology and

repetition of phrase than he is at present. Read the second letter of James Boyle, on o

first page. It is powerfully written. The communication signed 'Many Permane Residents of New-Haven 'shall appear next week. The kindness of 'A Patron of the Liberator,

Haverhill, is suitably appreciated. Worcester Fair.

BRO. GARRISON : Are our friends aware that a FAIR has been notified to be held at Worcester during the sitting of the that we can give this week only the resolutions that and a Fair-what stronger attractions than these t abolitionists? I trust the tables at the Fair will be righty laden with articles from all parts of the Commonwealth, and that the Convention will number, as it doubtless will, many hundreds of free hearts even from the remote portions of the State. Never were the claims of the cause both for general action and for contributions greater than at present. Never were there stronger motives for strenuous exertions. H are nearer the day of emuncipation than we ever were before. In spite of the clouds and mists that hover

> 'Onward!' is our motio. Let the coming Fair. then, excel any that has ever been held in this Commonwealth.

Dorchester Anti-Slavery Society.

At a meeting of the Dorchester Anti-Slavery Society, held at the Baptist meeting-house in Neponsett village, Sept. 14, 1840, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the labors of Hiram Wilson, and his associates among the refugees from American oppression, in Canada, and of the efforts of the Female Anti-Slavery Society in this labors.

place to not them in those labors.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the course pursued by the delegates of the American and Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies to the so-called World's Convention, and we bid them a hearty welcome on their return to their native soil.

Resolved, That Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, Witting Henry Harrison and Leberge.

M. Johnson, William Henry Harrison and John Ty-ler, have, by their subserviency to the slave power and their personal connection with slavery, rendered themselves utterly unfit for the offices for which they are in nomination, and that no abolitionist can vote for them without a direct violation of his anti-slavery principles.

Fifteen delegates were chosen to attend the State Convention at Worcester, and the Secretary was authorized to give certificates of appointment to any other members of the Society who might signify an

RICHARD CLAPP, Pres. H. W. BLANCHARD, Sec'ry.

A Necro Revolt. Abolition incendiaries are creeping among us like moles in the ground, as blind, as difficult to catch, and as mischevous. Four hundridation of the National Anti-Slavery Standard at New-York.

The resolution was advocated by Mr. Pillsbury, and opposed by Mr. Garrison, and amended by striking out all after the word 'is,' and inserting 'the duty of Nathaniel P. Rogers to take the editorial charge of the Anti-Slavery Standard printed by the American Anti-Slavery Standard printed by the American Anti-Slavery Standard printed by the American Anti-Slavery Society. —The resolution as amended was offered by J. B. Chandler, the original amended was offered by J. B. Chandler, the original mention with one yellow fellow, who is notorious for being a great scoundrel. It is the white incendiaries that ought to be hung, or, if the poor misled slaves that ought to be hung, or, if the poor misled slaves that ought to be hung, or, if the poor misled slaves that ought to be hung, or, if the poor misled slaves that ought to be hung, or, if the poor misled slaves that ought to be hung, or, if the poor misled slaves that ought to be hung, or, if the poor misled slaves that ought to be hung, or, if the poor misled slaves that ought to be hung, or, if the poor misled slaves that ought to be hung, or, if the poor misled slaves that ought to be hung, or, if the poor misled slaves that ought to be hung, or, if the poor misled slaves that ought to be hung, or, if the poor misled slaves that ought to be hung, or, if the poor misled slaves that ought to be hung, or, if the poor misled slaves that ought to be hung, or, if the poor misled slaves that ought to be hung, or, if the poor misled slaves that ought to be hung, or, if the poor misled slaves that ought to be hung, or, if the poor misled slaves the manishment. that onght to be hung, or, if the poor misled slaves must suffer, double, treble should be the punishment imposed upon those heartless emissaries of a fanatical and reckless sect.—N. O. Picayune.

In several of the city papers accounts have been ers, at present the editor of the Herald of Freedom, to remove to New-York and take the editorial charge of the National Anti-Shavery Standard, therefore, Resolved, That in view of all the circumstances of the case, we feel it our duty to waive all claims which we may have upon his services, and allow him to act according to his own views of right.

Which having been advocated by Mr. Garrison, was adopted with great unanimity.

Resolved, That among the evil influences now as-Resolved, That among the evil influences now assailing the anti-slavery enterprise, we regard neworganization, technically so called, as the most insidioas, malignant and dangerous.

Resolved, That this Convention honor the names
of George Thompson, Daniel O'Connell, Win. H.
Ashurst, Doctor Bowring, and William Howitt, for
the fearless and faithful reproof of the managers of
the London Conference, for their exclusion of a portion of the anti-slavery delegates from America—and
for their able advocacy of the unrestricted rights of

the London Conference, for their exclusion of a portion of the anti-slavery delegates from America—and for their able advocacy of the unrestricted rights of humanity.

Resolved, That the present political party excitement is highly inauspicious, in the opinion of this convention, to the great cause of human rights in which we are engaged.

Resolved, That the rival candidates of the two great political parties of the country, having openly declared themselves hostile to the deliverance of the slave, cannot be voted for by any consistent abolition ist—and that if they do vote for either of those candidates, they prove that they prize their party higher than they do the cause of the bleeding slave.

Mobile, Sept. 2. The Mayor has issued a placerd, contradicting, under the signature of several of contradicting and contradictions and contradictions.

The Lord William, Bentinck, East Indiaman, which sailed from London, on the 24th February, with troops, was wrecked off Bombuy, on the 17th June; 7 passengers, 58 recruits and 20 of the officers were lost. On the same day, the Lord Castlereagh, from Karrack, with troops, was also wreeked off Bombuy, and only 70 of the 200 persons on board were saved; Captain Earle, of the 24th, Dr. Davies, and Licut. Walker, were among the drowned.

SAD ACCIDENT. On Tuesday, a sail bont with five colored persons on board (three men and two women) was upset, back of Fort Walcott, Newport, and a man and a woman were drowned. The others were picked up by a boat from the U. S. brig Washington.

MARRIED—On Sunday evening last, by Rev. J. Beman, Mr. William Strand to Miss Ann Leonard. DIED-In Boylston, Monday morning last, WENDELL PHILLIPS, son of George W. and Sarah Stacy, aged 14 months.

' As the sweet flower that scents the morn, As the sweet flower that scents the more but withers in the rising day;
Thus lovely was this infant's dawn,
Thus swiftly fled its life away.
It died ere its expanding soul
Had ever burnt with wrong desires,
Had ever spurned at Heaven's control,
Or ever quenched its sacred fires.'

In North Providence, on the 14th inst., of pulmo-In North Providence, on the 14th inst., of pulmonary consumption, Anna, daughter of Joseph and Priscilla Sisson,—aged 34 years. Innocent and useful in life, her death was eminently peaceful, and crowned with holy hope. Until the last, her sympathizing heart was deeply interested in behalf of crushed humanity; and during 10 months confinement, the feeble efforts of her failing strength were devoted to the cause she had early espoused, and continued to the cause she had early espoused, and continued to cherish with unwavering fidelity; remarking, near the final close, that she felt no regret for the time and strength thus occupied, but only that she was unable to accomplish more.—Com.

#### NOTICES.

WESTERN STATE CONVENTION, JO AT SPRINGFIELD.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY Oct. 8th and 9th, 1840. To the Men and Women favorable to the princi-ples and measures of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

The undersigned have been authorized by the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, to invite you to meet in Convention at Springfield, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, October 8th and 9th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. when Messrs. Garrison and Rogers, delegates to the World's Convention, will make a report, and give a history of their mission; in addition to which, important business, touching the present and coming crisis in our cause, will be brought before the Convention for its consideration. Delegates should be appointed

without delay.

Let there be, at this Convention, a choice but multitudinous gathering of the free spirits of the old Bay State. Let those who love freedom more old Bay State. Let those who love freedom more than slavery, and human rights more than sect or party, not only be present themselves, but make every exertion to spread information concerning this Convention far and wide, that many hundreds, heretofore indifferent to the cause of the crushed and down-trodden slave, may be influenced to be present, and become hearty co-workers for his red

Several distinguished and able speakers will be

J. A. COLLINS, H. G. CHAPMAN, Committee H. G. CHAPMAN, Of OLIVER JOHNSON, Arrangements. N. B. Will the friends in different parts of the State, be prompt in securing this call a number of insertions in the newspapers in their respective

WORCESTER SOUTH DIVISION A. S. SOCI-

towns?

By order of the Executive Committee, a special meeting of this Society will be held in Worcester, in the hall in Paino's Building, over Boyden and Fenno's Store, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7th, at 9 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance is requested.

JOS. S. WALL, Sec. pro tem.

WORCESTER, Sept. 18, 1840.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting for the choice of officers of the Bristol County A. S. Society, will be held at Fall River, on Tuesday, the 20th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Let there be a general rally of the abolitionism of the county. Friends from abroad are invited, and will be expected to attend. The meeting will be an interesting and important one. Let all classes, colors, sexes and ages attend, with hearts filled with love and liberty, remembering those in bonds as bound with them.
CLOTHER GIFFORD, Rec. Sec.

NORFOLK COUNTY, AND DISTRICT NO. 9. The abolitionists of Norfolk county, and the towns in Middlesex and Worcester counties belonging to District No. 9, are hereby invited to meet in c District No. 9, are hereby invited to need in conven-tion at West Medway, Sept. 24th, at 11 o'clock, A. M. to nominate a Representative in Congress for District No. 9. The delegates from Norfolk county will af

is hoped that every town will be well represented By order of the State Central Committee Dedham, Sept. 14, 1840.

DISTRICT NO. 3, AND ESSEX COUNTY. The abolition voters of the towns in Essex and Mid-dlesex counties composing District No. 3, are invited to meet in Andover, South Parish, Oct. 1st, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a Representative in Con-cress from that District.

o clock, A. M., to nominate a Representative in Congress from that District.

The abolitionists in all the towns in Essex county will meet at the same place immediately afterwards, to nominate Senators for the county. Let those who did well two years since, come and prepare to do better. By order of the State Central Committee. Andover, Sept. 11, 1840.

WORCESTER COUNTY, AND DISTRICT NO. 5 WORCESTER COUNTY, AND DISTRICT NO. 3.

The abolitionists of those towns in Worcester county belonging to District No. 5, are hereby invited to meet in convention at West Boylston, on the 7th of October, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a Representative in Congress for said District.

The abolitionists in all the towns in the county are invited to meet in the same place, at the same time, to nominate State Senators for the county. It is hoped that a full delegation will be present from every town.

By order of the State Central Committee.

West Boylston. Sept. 12, 1840.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW. ENGLAND NON-RESISTANCE SOCIETY

The Second Annual Meeting of the New-England Non-Resistance Society will be held in the city of Boston, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23d, 1840, and will probably continue two or three days. Friends of the cause in all parts of the country are earnestly and affectionately invited to be present By order of the Executive Co

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, Rec. Sec. Boston, August, 1840. Notice of the place of meeting will given

THE WORCESTER ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR Will be held in Worcester, October 7th and 8th, at the time of the meeting of the State Convention. Individuals and Societies are earnestly requested to send in donations of articles and money to JOHN MILTON EARLE, Worcester, Mass.

TEMPERANCE BOARDING HOUSE

JAMES W. HARRIS. THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and those who are travelling to and fro, and wish to be accommodated with board or lodgings, that they will meet with a good reception. His house is pleasantly situated near the water side, No. 113 Ray Street, New

Bedford. Charges moderate.

JAMES W. HARRIS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. A COLORED young man of steady habits and good moral character, to live in a private family country, a few miles from Bosto

ESTATE OF AMY JACKSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, with the will annexed, of the Estate of Amy Jackson, late of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, widow, deceased, and hus taken upon himself that trust, by giving bond as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same: and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

S. E. SEWALL, Administrator.

Boston, August 17, 1840.

A NEW CHRISTMAS BALLAD About Father Mathew and the Temperance Societies. From Mayo to the Hill of Howth, From Antrim to Cape Clear, Come round me, all true Irishmen;

Come, lend a willing ear; And all your hearts with joy shall swell To hear the news that I will tell. Long life to Father Mathew, That noble priest of Cork ! May God preserve him stout and strong, And speed his glorious work! For Ireland, old Ireland, this is the happy day !

Huzza for Father Mathew now ! Huzza! my boys, huzza Let Bonaparte and Captain Rock Their deeds of blood display; But Father Mathew's victories Are nobler far than they.

He glories not in dead men's bones, In orphans' sighs, or widows' groans. But Temperance, spreading near and far Throughout his native isle,

Tis this that glads his patriot heart; This makes the angels smile; And all the saints in heaven above Pour blessings on his work of love. The New Police may go asleep-

Poor fellows! what a pity

They'll be a set of gentlemen

Parading through the city; For not a drunken fight or row Will keep their fingers busy now. The Peelers(1) too may shut up shop: Our faction-fights are o'er; All Irishmen are brothers now,-We'll squabble never more. The lawyers may hang up their wigs

The surgeons, and the doctors too, Are tender-hearted men, But now that Father Mathew's come, We'll have no work for them; For broken skulls and whiskey fever We'll hanish from the land for ever.

Their practice won't be worth two figs

Let all the undertakers howl. The cemeteries too. Let Cook-street(2) set up long and loud A dismal pul-la-lu! Plenty of christenings will be seen, But funerals 'few, and far between. The publican may close his trap; For whiskey there's no sale; No more our brains and honest gains We'll spend on beer and ale : No more our cash, like fools, we'll shower,

Tim Doolin kept a public house He had a nice young daughter; She dealt the glass with such a grace, A new pian' he bought her; And muffs, and frills, and beas too, Made her look bright while we look'd blue It was the money that we spent

To buy a coach for Johny Power.(3)

That bought this new pian'; But muffs or frills we'll buy no more For nice Miss Mary Anne; Nor waste our health on Ireland's curse. Nor keep our bank in Doolin's purse. Good beef and mutton, bacon, pork, Our hunger will disarm;

Good linen, cloth, and calico Will keep our bodies warm, With joy our tradesmen may look up We've toss'd away the poison'd cup. Good shoes, good hats, good gowns, good coats, And many a nice new bonnet,

We'll have-and bread in slivers thick, With butter thick upon it; And smoking pots of stirabout, (4) With milk galore to make us stout. (5) Our harvest's wealth no more shall wild The brewer and distiller: The baker is the man for us, And the jolly dusty miller.

The nasty stuff we swilled of old Made us thin, hungry, poor and cold. We'll have good watches in our fobs, Good clocks behind our doors. Lashings(6) of good mahogany, Good carpets on our floors Pawnbrokers may go pawn themselves

We'll keep our clothes on our own shelves Ye chandlers, glaziers, carpenters, All men of honest trade, If Father Mathew goes on thus, Your fortunes will be made : We'll be so tidy, snug, and neat,

When we the whiskey do defeat. For each shebeen(7) we'll have a school, For each grim jail a college; Where the fell hangman plied his trade, We'll plant the tree of knowledge; And with the eash that made us brutes, We'll found Mechanics' Institutes.

We don't forget in years long past, How Crampton, Harvey, Cheyne, And Carr and Edgar, smoothed our way, This glorious height to gain. Then was the Temperance army small, Now myriads answer to the call

Let all the staunch old Temperance men Join the tee-total band; From north to south, from east to west, We'll conquer all the land. For Ireland, old Ireland, this is the happy day Huzza for Father Mathew now!

Huzza! my boys, huzza! To Cork, from Limerick and Conmel, Tralee and Derrynane, Have thousands come to take the pledge, From drinking to abstain. Three hundred thousand(8) Irishmen Have vowed they'll ne'er get drunk again.

From Galway's mountains dark and high, From Connemara's shore, From Arran's isles, and Achill's cliffs, The Connaught people pour,

Kilkenny's marble-streeted town Sends thousands upon thousands down From Wexford's grey time-honored walls, From 'Bannow's banks so fair,' By steamer, coach, and Bian's (9) car. From Waterford and Clare,

From Holycross and wild Clogheen, From Bantry Bay and Skibbereen, From Shannon's waves, Killarney's lakes, All take the road to Cork : They come at Father Mathew's call,

To speed his glorious work. For Ireland, old Ireland, this is the happy day! Huzza! my boys, huzza!

Honor to Jack Smith, And Hockings the Blacksmith, Gay Billy Martin, that fights like a Tork, (10) Dunscomb and Dawdon, Great heroes that crowd on, To help Father Mathew's most excellent work!

In smiling potatoes No nation can beat us, Our wives and our children shall smile just as sweet Now we leave off our quaffing,

They'll break their hearts laughing; Contentment in Erin chall take up her sent

Then sing all together, With lungs strong as leather, Shillelaghs and whiskey have finished their reign Plenty and piety, Peace and sobriety Flourish as long as from drink we abstain !

From Derry to Dingle The money shall jingle; Learning and liberty o'er us shall smile; Friendship, hilarity, Comfort and charity Make their abode in our dear native isle

(1) The rural police, called peelers, after Sir Robert Peel, by whose exertions they were established.

(2) Cook-street is the principal emporium of coffins in Dublin.

n a cold winter's morning.

(5) Galore, an Irish word signifying plenty, abun-

dance.

(6) Lashings, anglice, abundance.

(7) A shebeen is an unlicensed whiskey shop.

(8) This was true six months ago; now there are only about two millions of men, women, and children

try.

(10) William Martin, a baker in Cork, by whose zealous and persevering representation, the Rev. Theobald Matthew was induced to become a tec-totaller. Dunscomb is an indefatigable temperance man and a Chirch of England elergyman. Dowdon is a gentleman who has also done much for the cause. Both resided in Cork.

#### NON-RESISTANCE.

For the Liberator.

William Goodell versus Non-Resistance.

WHITESBORO, Aug. 31, 1840. MR. EDITOR :- My first charge against non-resist ants was, that they had invaded the rights of their brethren, on 'the anti-slavery platform'-that they had insisted on the introduction of anti-slavery measures which they would not admit the right of anti-slavery editors, as such, to discuss. I suppos-ed I had fully substantiated this charge. I perceive ed I had fully substantiated this charge. I perceive from the Liberator of Aug. 21, that you are not disposed to admit the charge proved. And yet I cannot find that you are ready to admit my right, as an anti-slavery editor, to oppose, by argument, the in-novations which non-resistants have introduced. Novations which non-resistants have introduced. You thus confirm, while you deny, my position. You do indeed say, that if the abolitionists of New-York are willing that a part of their paper should be devoted to a foreign topic, very well, but it should be distinctly understood, you say, that it is a foreign topic! So that, according to this novel concession you admit the right of about oness to oppose 'hon-resistance' principles and measures in their official papers, if they will only admit (what they wish to disprove!) that those principles and measures are not prejudicial to abolition! But if they believe, and desire to show abolitionists, that the measures intro-duced by non-resistants are hostile to genuine abolition, then, I understand, you still hesitate to con-cede their right of so doing! You permit me to dis-cuss 'non-resistance' as a 'matter entirely distinct from abolitionism.' But what if I believe those principles to be antipodes—antagonisms? Have I no right, as an abolitionist, to say so? But I perceive I am asking the very question which the Liberator has already denied my right to ask, in my own col-umns! Can any thing further be needed to prove that non-resistants deny the right of free discussion to abolitionists who believe 'non-resistance,' so called, to be opposed to abolition? This right, which you deny, I affirm. Whether non-resistants have or have not, sought to engraft their peculiarities upon the anti-slavery movement, I believe that their prin-ciples and measures, if successful, will overthrow abolition—that they have done it already; just so far abolition—that they have done it already; just so far as they have been practically carried out. I claim the right, because it is my daty, to declare this opinion, and to declare it as the editor of an official anti-slavery paper. This right which God gave me, you deny, and forbid me to exercise.

And you do so, I must still affirm, at the same time that non-resistant editors of official anti-slavery papers make use of those papers to promulgate the principles of non-resistance. This statement of dained of God.' And I asked you whether this was not a declaration of non-resistant doctrine. To this inquiry you respond, in your 25th note—'What if it is?' Is it any less a doctrine of the constitution, on that account?' A remarkable query, to be sure! 'What if it is?' Why, then the National Anti-Slavery Standard proclaims the doctrine of no civil government—the doctrine of non-resistants, as I affirmed, (but you denied) it had done! Whether or no ed, (but you denied) it had done! Whether or no ed, (but you denied) it had done! The doctrine of the language of the subjects of McDowall. Henry C. Wright, while agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, intermingled the subjects of slavery and non-resistance in his lectures, and would not consent to be forbidden the right to do so.

From your 21st note, I learn that you maintain the duty of neutrality. But the editor of the Emancipator, if I mistake not, was first denounced for his neutrality in the controversy, and then denounced for his neutrality. Anti-Slavery Constitution, was not the question in declaring on the proscribed side! That proclamadebate. It was, simply, whether the Standard had promulgated the doctrine. If you now go so far as to intimate that the Standard was inclined in the conductory, and then denomiced for declaring on the proscribed side! That proclamation of neutrality, by the bye, which you so often quote from an old document of the American Antiintimate that the Standard was justified in promulgating that doctrine, because it is a doctrine of the Anti-Slavery Constitution, what do you do? Why, why that form of gradualism embraced in the nonyou only insist that the non-resistant doctrine of no civil government is a doctrine of the Anti-Slavery Constitution! Is this your way of disproving my statement, that non-resistants had sought to engraft their peculiar views of civil government and of wo-men's rights upon the anti-slavery enterprize? [Your 24th note, which I do not understand, leaves ne in some doubt whether you intend to go so far as your 25th seems to imply. But, in either case, quotation I made from the Standard fully proves

the divine existence, or the advent of Jesus Christ, abolitionists, that it involved a principle which would as to have specified doctrines so extensively held by those who are not non-resistants. Be assured, 1 have never assailed non-resistants for teaching these so! Let the ecclesiastical separation be made: adopted, of necessity modify and change the measures of abolitionists. I think you are incorrect in kins, and Cyrus P. Grosvenor, and Elon Galusha ures of abolitionists. I tunk you are incorrect in saying, that the papers in question have not contained the three doctrines you have specified. But it is not worth the while for me to lumber your columns with quotations, nor spend time to look for them. If my quotation from the Anti-Slavery Standard will not satisfy you of my correctness, and elicit from you a retraction, I need spend no farther time on that question.

You deny, as 'unfounded and cruel,' my allegation that 'non-resistants avail themselves of their into broad daylight, and not mine in the dark. Nor

connexion with the anti-slavery enterprise, to engraft upon it their peculiar views as non-resistants. In this, I uncerstand you to repeat, in substance, the denial so often made, that 'the woman question' and the civil government question have been 'purposely introduced' by non-resistants into anti-slavery meetings. But can you deny that one of these ry meetings. But can you deny that one of diese questions was 'purposely introduced' by them into the late Anti-Slavery Convention in London? Will you say, as you seem to have done, in your 26th note, that the measure there advocated was not peculiar to non-resistants? You affirm that your views of women's rights are practically recognized by many who are not non-resistants. [At this rate, by many who are not non-resistants. [At this rate, by the way, the peculiar views of non-resistants will be narrowed down to the single item of no civil government, or nearly so. For the three principles above mentioned, as specified by you, are not permitted to the principles above mentioned as specified by you, are not permitted to the principles above mentioned as specified by you, are not permitted to the principles are not permitted to the permitted to the principles are not permitted to the permitted to the principles are not permitted to the principles are not permitted to the permitte cubiar to non-resistants.] It is, or has been, the glory of ABOLITIONISTS, that none would adopt their 'measures' but those who understandingly and thoroughly embraced their principles. Non-RESISTANTS, it seems, are a very different sort of people, in Dublin.

(3) A wealthy Dublin distiller.

(4) Out meal boiled with water to a thick consistence, seasoned with salt, eaten with milk or butter, and affording a most wholesome internal application

Toughly embraced their principles. Non-resistants, area very different sort of people, and carry their points by a very opposite policy. With very few, ('less than one hundred in all New-and affording a most wholesome internal application England,') who have examined and thoroughly adopted their principles, so as to deserve a name and a standing, and a vote in the Non-Resistance Society, their measures are, nevertheless, it would seem, of such a popular character, that large numbers come up to their help, and enable them to con-trol State and National Anti-Slavery Conventions only about two millions of men, women, and children in the tee-total army.

(9) A poetical license for Bianconi, a spirited and enterprising Italian by whom a system of communication by outside cars has been established through the south of Ireland, which has proved a good public accommodation, and of course instrumental in promoting the civilization and improvement of the country. man equality and human rights-for straight-forward moral sussion, uncontaminated by worldly policy and curiously devised expedients.

But, be it so, that thousands who are not non-re-

But, be it so, that thousands who are not not listants join with them in introducing into the antislavery ranks a particular set of measures. Does that circumstance prove that an editor of an official anti-slavery paper has no right to oppose the adoption of their measures, if he thinks them injurious to the anti-slavery cause? Is this your method of showing that, in opposing the introduction of those measures, I have waged an unrighteous and 'cruel' warfare with a feeble and unpopular sect? How does it appear that I have done this, if, after all, the measures I oppose, are not distinctively and peculiarly 'non-resistant measures'? Be pleased to choose between the herns of a dilemma, on this subject. If 'the woman question' and the 'voting question' are not, distinctively, non-resistant questions, then with-draw your charge against me that in contesting one of these questions, (the 'voting question,') I have 'attacked non-resistants.' But if, on the other hand, those questions are non-resistant questions, and it volve their peculiar principles, then acknowledge that non-resistants have sought to carry their peliar principles into the anti-slavery ranks. look in the face, if you please, another dilemma These same questions either are, or they are not, of some practical importance in the anti-slavery cause. If they are not, why contend for them on the anti-slavery platform? If they are, how can you deny the right of an official anti-slavery editor to discuss

You will not admit, I perceive, that 'any body ever attempted to defend the principles of non-re-sistance in the Friend of Man'! But Henry C. Wright says, you know, that I admitted James C. Jackson to defend them there. Yea! That I de-fended them there, myself! I shall leave you and friend Wright to settle that matter with each other.

You say, in your 35th note, if I would take up the You say, in your 35th note, if I would take up the subject in my paper, on both sides, there would be 'little ground for complaint'; yet, in your 2d note, you re-affirm your former position, that it would be 'a prostitution of the paper'! How does this hang together? And with what face can you represent that my 'readers generally would not suffer such a discussion,' [see your 35th note,] when all the op-position I have ever had to that discussion has come from those who quoted the Liberator as authority against my course? The truth is, I have on hand an article from Henry C. Wright in defence of nonresistance, which I should have given an early insertion, if the clamor raised by the Liberator and its echoes had not deterred me. My paper, to be sure, is small, but I should have found room for it, but for the cry of 'prostitution' raised against the discussion, by non-resistants and their allies.

sion, by non-resistants and their allies.

I was not mistaken in affirming, and I repeat the statement, that Henry C. Wright assured me, long ago, that Anti-Slavery Societies could not blink the questions of civil government, of family government and of women's rights. They might try to do it, he said, but they would be pressed to a decision. This he repeated, with emphasis, at my house, in Utica, a number of times. Nor was I mistaken in saying, that W. L. Garrison and H. C. Wright were forward to cammend me for refusing, (as editor of the ti-Slavery Standard as saying—' We are far enough from going the doctrine, that this government is ordained of God.' And I asked you whether this was not a declaration of the grant of the moral reference of Man, it is expected in the moral reference of Man, and the moral reference of M

Slavery Society, was ungratefully requited by its of the own overthrow—a good reason, were there no other, Another argument for the same conclusion is fur-nished in your8th note, wherein you take the ground that nobody's definition of slavery is endorsed by joining an Anti-Slavery Society. There was rawn from the American slave code, and wh olitionists regarded as slanderers those who charged them with seeking to abolish the wholesome re

the truth of my statement, and I am surprised that you should not do yourself the justice to acknowledge frankly that it does so.] Neither the Standard nor the Herald of Freedom have disclaimed by what I attributed to them. The disclaimer of the large frankly that it does so.] Neither the Standard I attributed to them. The disclaimer of the large frankly that it does so.] Neither the Standard I attributed to them. The disclaimer of the large frankly that it does so.] Neither the Standard I attributed to the instruction of standard I attributed to the surprised that straints of penal law.

And this brings me to notice the singular attempt you have made in your 20th note. If the anti-slave-rank is traints of penal law. Pennsylvania Freeman surprised me, but not as should you repel the intimation, that non-resistants, much as it did some of my friends who peruse it, and the 'National Anti-Slavery Standard' they have and who are strongly inclined to favor the views of set up, are acting upon a definition that includes non-resistants, and are constant readers of the Libthal Control of the control rements, as commonly understood? The language leigh go so far as to join with Henry C. Wright in leigh go so far as to join with Henry C. Wright in charging abolitionists who are not non-resistants, and who therefore use political action, with 'scouting the idea of abolishing slavery with the potency of truth,' I certainly thought I was warranted in saying that he advocated non-civil-government doctrines in his paper. [See Penn. Freeman, July 2.]

You have specified three particulars, in which you have specified three particulars, in the same possible construction of its meaning. The writer possible construction of its meaning the possible construction of its meaning. The writer possible construction of its meaning the possible construction of its meaning the possibl and despicing the man advocated certain non-resistants of the man advocated them as adoutton say that the man adoutton say the man adoutton say that the man adoutton say the man adoutton say that the man adoutton say that the man adoutton say that the man adou sentiments is peculiar to modern 'non-resistants.' reform would lead them. And where was that? Neither of them has been opposed by me, on the anti-slavery platform, or in my official paper, or elsewhere. Neither of them constitutes the ground of ology,' and in the politics of the country? Certain-controversy between non-resistants and those who oppose their innevations in anti-slavery measures. In the witer does not say so. Nor could be ignorant that such a contest was urged, and had What are those doctrines? I The simulness of the country? The writer does not say so. Nor could be ignorant that such a contest was urged, and had what are those doctrines? I The simulness of the country is the plant of the country? taking human life. 2. The unlawfulness of war, by none more than by the class he was speaking of a The duty of forgiveness and turning the other cheek when smitten. These doctrines I have heard advocated for forty years past, by persons who never dreamed of adopting, and who do not now adopt, the down existing political organizations' by our political distinguishing doctrines of those who call themselves 'non-resistants,' as set forth in their writings. You might as well have specified the doctrine of argument against a distinct political organization by doctrines. With exception of the first of these doctrines. With exception of the first of these doctrines. With exception of the first of these doctrines. With exception is described by the definition of slavery by the slave code. The control of course, to the peculiar views of non-resistants, and to those which, when the control of t The Standard knew better than to charge

need you wrongfully intimate that in the contest with a pro-slavery theology, I have faltered in my course. Wherein and when have I shrunk from the Was it in raising the standard of new ecclesiastical anti-slavery connexions, in opposition to the Liberator's advice? Was it in reiterating the 'POPULAR THEOLOGY' of Thomas Scott, the Episcopal commentator, that 'the glory of God a requires, that a pro-slavery 'clergy be made a re proach and a mocking even among the heathen, o religion itself will be disgraced? Please answer me WM. GOODELL. Yours, truly,

#### MISCELLANY.

Morals of a Politician.---The Opium and the China Question. From Blackwood's Magazine.

We claim attention from the public on the state our relations, present and to come, with China.

We do not wish to disguise that our views ten to the policy of war—war conducted with exemplary vigor. It is better to meet openly from the first an impression (current amongst the hasty and undistinguishing) that in such views there is a lurking op-position to the opinions of the conservatives. Were that true, we should hesitate. It is a matter eacy to differ with one's party; and it is great delicacy to differ with one's party; and it is questionable whether, even in extreme cases, it can be right to publish such a difference. Once satisfied that the general policy of our party is clamorously demanded by the welfare of the country, \* \* an honorable party-man will not think himself justified for any insulated point of opinion or even of practice, to load his party with the reproach of internal discord. Every party, bound together by the principles of public fellowship, and working towards public objects, is entitled to all the strength which can arise from union or the reputation of union. It can arise from union or the reputation of union. It is a scandal to have it said—'You are disunited; you cannot agree amongst yourselves; and the man Printed and Plain Grass Clot who sends abroad dissentient opinions, through any powerful organ of the press, is the willing author of Fine Linen Thread.

very great blander to suppose the conservative par-ty to set their faces against a Chinese war. That party, with Sir Robert Peel for their leader, have in in the House of Commons recorded a strong vote against our recent Chinese policy; so far is true; but not against a Chinese war. Such a war, unhap but not against a Chinese war. Such a war, unnap-pily, is all the more necessary in consequence of that late policy; a policy which provided for nothing, foresaw nothing, and in the most pacific of its acts laid a foundation and a necessity that hostilities should redress them.

There is another mistake current—a most impor-

tant mistake; viz. about the relation which the opi-um question bears to the total dispute with China. It is supposed by many persons that if we should grant the Chinese government to have been in the right upon the opium affair, it will follow of course that we condemn the principle of any war, or of any hostile demonstrations against China. Not at all. This would be a complete non sequitur. I. China might be right in her object, and yet wrong—insufwrong-in the means by which she pursued it. II. There is a causa belli quite apart from the opium question; a ground of war which is continually growing more urgent; a ground which would survive all disputes about opium, and would have existed had China been right in those disputes from beginning to end.

But, say some extravagant people, the Chinese had the right of seizure, though not the power to enforce that right; and the inference which they would wish us to draw from that is, that it was the duty of British merchants to show respect for the laws and maritime rights of China. What! at the good of two and had believed to the said of the cost of two and a half millions sterling? Verily, the respect for China must be somewhat idolatrous which would express itself on this magnificent the. But, waiving that, mark the reply: Nobody abts the right of China to seize contraband goods when they are landed, or in the course of landing because, by that time, the final destination of the goods is apparent. And our own government at home—but having power to sustain their claim—go somewhat further; they make prize at sea of cargoes which are self-demonstrated as contraband. But who in his senses ever held the monstrous doctrine that a smuggler is under some obligations of con-science to sail into an English port, and there deliver up his vessel as a victim to the majesty of the offended revenue laws? The very most that China could in reason have asked was, that the opium ships should sail away, and not hover on the coasts. Even this is a great deal more than China had a right to ask, because it is certain that a maritime kingdom, without a revenue fleet, has no more right to con than offensively it has a right to declare a port or a line of coast under blockade without bona fide efforts and means to enforce that blockade.

War, as a measure of finance-as a mere resource of a delinquent and failing exchequer, is cer-tainly less likely to succeed with an empire like China, so compact, so continental, so remote,—and, be-yond all other disqualifying circumstances, so inorother in the known world. A war for money, a war for indemnities, cannot be a hopeful war against a lazy, torpid body, without colonies, ships, commerce, and consequently without any great maritime donots. A rich seaside, a golden coast, that is what we need to make a naval war lucrative. But what then? We need war for other purposes than instant gain.

- Amongst Chinese idolaters, we view the Americans as one with ourselves. They are Christians. They have British blood in their veins; and they have inherited from ourselves, as children of the same enlightened liberty, the same intolerance of wrong.

What we want of Oriental powers like China, incapable of a true civilazation, semi-refined in manners and mechanic arts, but incurably savage in the moral sense, is a full explanation of our meaning under an adequate demonstration of our power. \* \*\*
It is now certain that we must have some sort of military expedition against China.

THE TRAVELLER'S FRIEND. In Madagascar grows a singular tree (Urania) which, from its prop-erty of yielding water, is called the traveller's friend. branches in one place, like the sticks of a fan, or the feathers of a peacock's tail. At the extremity of each branch, grows a broad double leaf, several feet in length, which spreads itself out very grace-These leaves radiate heat so rapidly after t, that a copious deposition of dew takes place sunset, that a copious deposition of dew takes place upon them; soon collecting into drops, forming lit-tle streams which go down the branches to the trunk. upon them; soon collecting into drops, forming little streams which go down the branches to the trunk. Here it is received into hollow places of considerable magnitude, one of which is found at the root of every branch. These branches lie one above the other alternately, and when a knife, or what is better, a flat piece of stick, (for it is not necessary to cut the tree,) is inserted between the parts which outlay, and slightly draw to one side so as to cause an opening, a stream of water gushes out as if from a fountain. Hence the appropriate name of 'Traveller's Friend.'

Arab Women. Let me here add my humble testinonial in their favor to that of so many travellers who had gone before me. However wretchedly clad or poverty stricken, never did I in the tones of containing the travellers and success the parts which outlay, and slightly draw to one side so as to cause an opening, a stream of water gushes out as if from a fountain. Hence the appropriate name of 'Traveller's Friend.'

Arab Women. Let me here add my humble testinonial in their favor to that of so many travellers who had gone before me. However wretchedly clad or poverty stricken, never did I in the tones of the city of Boston and in different parts of New Engley and Saturday evening, containing all the reading matter and inside advertisements of the Daily paper of each of those days, and the day previous. It is furnished for \$5 a year.

The above papers contain a full and accurate price current, and synopsis of important sales during the week, corrected by a competent person, who attends this business exclusively. All advertisements of ardent spirits, or of theatrical exhibitions, are excluded from the columns—and by thus cutting off a profitable source of emolument, the proprietors look for a remuncration in the patronage of the moral and philanthy profits and the day previous. It is financially advertisements of the cally and Saturday evening, containing all the reading matter and inside advertisements of the Daily paper of each of those days, an

timonial in their favor to that of so many travellers who had gone before me. However wretchedly clad or poverty stricken, never did I in the tones of supplication address a female for assistance, but my tale was listened to with patience, and commisserat-

The silkworm was first introduced into Europe by wo monks, from Persia, who were missionaries. The silk-worms were secretly carried in a hollow

RAPID TRAVELLING. The Liverpool Mercury says that the engine and tender of the North Midland rail-way lately run ten miles in eight minutes, being at the rate of seventy-six miles an hour!

increased .- Balt. American

A. S. JORDAN.

sign of the Original Golden Comb, No. 2 Milk, two doors from Washington St., Be

Wholesale and Retail Comb, Pocket-Book, Fancy Goods and Perfumery Store.

SHELL COMBS, Lace, Wrought and plain, HELL COMBS, Lace, Wrought and plain, of the latest and most fashionnble patterns and sizes. Horn Combs, of every variety; English Dressing Combs, Pocket Combs, Shell, Ivory, Horn, Metalic, and Wood; Fine Ivory Combs; Fancy Tortoise Shell Work; Pocket Books and Wallets, a large variety; Dressing Cases; Jewelry Boxes; Memorandum Books; Waste and Bank do; Sheep and Calf Wallets and Pocket Books; Spectacle Cases; Brush-ga of all kinds; Fancy Sanas for the Tollet; Fancy os of all kinds; Fancy Sonps for the Toilet; Fancy Articles, of every description; Card Cases—Shell, Pearl and Ivory, 75 different patterns; Napkin Rings; Purse Clasps; Razors and Straps; Shaving Boxes; Hand and Glass Mirrors; Pen and Pocket Knives; Silk Purses; Games and Toys; Faney Stationary,
Perfumery of all kinds; Fine Cosmetics; Hair Restorative; Church's Tooth Powder; Peruvian do.

Tombs and Pocket Books made to order, or repaired.

Aug. 14, 1840.

TO WHIG LADIES.

THE Subscriber has manufactured a new article containing appropriate devices and adapted in sie to present fashions, which he calls the LOG-CABIN LACE COMB.

A. S. JORDAN, No. 2 Milk street.

August 14.

# FREE COTTON GOODS.

Calicoes.

Bleached and unbleached Muslins, 4-4 wide.
do Canton Flannel. Apron Checks.

Priorted and Plain Pongecs. Bleached, unbleached, mixed, and lead colored Knit-ting Cotton. Cotton and Linen Table Diaper. Printed and Plain Grass Cloths

powerful organ of the press, is the willing author of such a scandal. No gain upon the solitary truth concerned, can balance the loss upon the total reputation of his party for internal harmony.

Meantime, as too constantly is the case in mixed questions, where there is much to distinguish, it is a questions, where there is much to distinguish, it is a very great blunder to suppose the conservative party of the present of

North West Cor. of Arch and Fift Philadelphia, 9 mo. 2.

New Books, New Books,

For sale at the A. S. Office, 25 Cornhill.

REEDOM'S LYRE.—A new Anti-Slavery Hymn
Book, compiled with great care, and just from the
New-York piess. Price 37 1-2 cents.

FREEDOM'S GIFT, or Sentiments of the Free.—A
collection of original pieces of poetry and prose. Published at Hartford, Ct. Price 50 cents.

Mr. May's Discourses, on the Life and character
of Charles Follen—Delivered before the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society in the Marlboro' Chapel,
Boston, April 17, 1840. Price 17 cents.

The above are all works of peculiar interest.

JOHN CURTIS, Jr., Tailor. No. 6 Ann St., 3d door from Union St. Boston.
CONSTANTLY on hand, a general assortment
READY MADE CLOTHING, which will old at prices to suit the times.

Also.—Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Stocks, Hdkfs,

Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, &c. &c.

N. B. Garments of every description cut and made
to order, at short notice, and in the best manner.

June 10. 24. 3m. GENTEEL BOARD.

F At 24 Franklin Place, near the Odeon. 30 FOUR lower and several upper chambers will be vacated by gentlemen resuming their country seats on the first of April. Several single rooms may be taken immediately. The suits of rooms are convenient for families and others desiring a quiet, central and pleasant situation for a permanent residence— possessing the advantages of a large yard, and plen ty of good aqueduct and well water, bathing rooms shower bath, ect. Strangers visiting the city, prefer ring private accommodations, are invited to calf.

13-tf. J. E. FULLER.

BOARDING HOUSE, At NEW-BEDFORD, by JAMES HARRIS, 113 Ray Street Aug. 21.

#### THOMAS JINNINGS. Practical Surgeon Dentist, 16 Summer St., (at Dr. Mann's office.)

FILLING. Setting, Extracting and Regulating Teeth. Teeth filled with pure gold, or the celebrated Lithodeon. By the use of this valuable and recently discovered article, thousands of Teeth can be saved, which, for the want thereof, other Dentists are

ompelled to extract.

Mineral Teeth inserted with pivot or on gold plate. form one to an entire set, in the most perfect and durable manner. Terms low and all operations war-anned. Mr. J. respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine his practical specimens of plate work and mineral Teeth. 34—ep3m.

#### H. L. DEVEREUX. Book and Job Printer.

( No. 4, Water Street, Boston. 2) THE OFFICE is furnished with good type of vari-ous sizes, suitable for Book an Pamphlet work; and with all the fashionable Job Type from the prin-cipal Type Foundries, in the United States, for Cards

BOSTON MERCANTILE JOURNAL. THE BOSTON MERCANTILE JOURNAL is In newspaper published every Thursday, devoted to the news of the day, and to scientific, literary and miscellaneous reading. It is an advocate of temperance and all the moral virtues. But while its aim is to promote the cause of patriotism, morality and religion, it professes to be uninfluenced by party, and unbiassed by sertarian views. The aim of the proprieters is to make it strictly seaking a family paper. etors is to make it, strictly speaking, a family paper paper which will exert an elevating influence ciety—which will enlighten and amuse—and which will not corrupt. This paper is of a large size, and contains a great amount of original and selected mat-ter. It is furnished to subscribers at the rate of \$2 a year, payable in advance—or \$2 50 per annum, if paid within six weeks.

EVENING MERCANTILE JOURNAL.

This is a Daily Evening paper, the subscription price of which is \$8 a year. It contains a careful synopsis of all the news received by the Southern mail of each day on which it is issued—and takes a high stand in favor of temperance, and of the general principles of the properties. It advocates in a firm yet temperance. It differs from most other trees, in having all its ples of morality. It advocates in a firm yet temper-branches in one place, like the sticks of a fan or ate tone the election of William H. Harrison to the SENI-WYTKLY MERCANTILE JOURNAL.

The Boston Sami-Weekly Mercantile Journal is published every Tuesday and Friday morning, at the price of \$4 a year. Its character is precisely the same as the Daily Evening Mercantile Journal. THRICE-WEEKLY MERCANTILE JOURNAL.

en, never did I in the tones of the city of Boston and in different parts of New Eng-fermale for assistance, but my the did not be seen thousand copies of the Mercantile the patience, and commisserated Journal—and from the kind favor which our humble and commisserated to with patience, and commisserated, or relieved, to the best their means afforded.

My breast swells with gratitude, when I recollect the numerous touching instances which I, a stranger, received from them.—Wellsted's 'City of the Caliphs' this establishment, worthy of a liberal support from a more and discripating community. moral and discriminating community

THE YOUTH'S MEDALLION

The subscribers also take this opportunity to an The subscribers also take this opportunity to an nounce their intention to issue a paper, handsomely printed in a quarto form, once in two weeks, with the above title, for the price of one dollar a year, which shall be devoted to the entertainment, and moral and intellectual instruction of youth. This paper will be of neither a party nor sectarian character—but great care will be taken to render the Medallion attractive to children, and worthy the apprehenion of parents. The following is an extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States frigate Potomac, and worthly the approbation of parents. You will, I am sure, be glad to hear that of a crew and officers amounting to 279, about 230 have roluntarily stopped their grog, and I have strong hopes that before the cruise expires, the number will be increased.—Balt. American.

Boarding School for Young Ladies AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

BY MR. AND MRS. MACK, BY MR. AND MRS. MACK.

THE Academical Year commences the se
day in September, and consists of four
eleven weeks each. The vacation at the e
year is five weeks; the others one week e
Mr. and Mrs. Mack have been engaged
several years, and devote themselves to it
education of their pupils. They have a
expressly for the accommodation of abo

expressly for the accommodation of aborepris, in a pleasant and healthy situatore assisted by the best teachers of Music and modern languages, and by assistant tereside in the family.

TERMS. BOARD—(Due in advance,) for one year, \$150 one quarter—summer or fall, \$45—winter or a

Turtion, (per quarter) English or Class. es, \$15; Instrumental Music, with us \$20; cultivation of the voice and sir Miss Young, who boards in the family ing, \$8; painting in water colors, \$15; beaches
VAUTIN, from England. Teacher of Italian and Fr
Mr. LANZA, from Italy. Miss CUNING, AssiPrincipal. Miss SANGER, Assistant Pupil.
Cambridge, March 10, 1840.
Heaf

Dearborn's English and Classical School THE Subscriber continues his School at Xo School St. All who wish for good instru-and close attention are invited to call. Tran-scholars received on reasonable terms.

Boston, July 23, 1840. NORMAL SCHOOL AT LEXINGTON

THE Fall Term of 15 weeks will comm
Wednesday the 9th of Sept. next.
The design of this Institution is to prepare
for teaching. Applicants can be admitted di
part of the Term, provided they can join a cl
The conditions of entrance are, 1. Cen
good moral and intellectual character; 2
coars, at least; 3. Professed intention of the years at least; 3. Professed intention; teacher; 4. Satisfactory examination in branches. The shortest time of continu branches. The shortest time of continuance with school is one year; but qualified pupils may be leave of absence to teach during the Sommer Te Tuition gratis. Board \$2 per week.

Lexington, Aug. 12.

(N).

BOSTON FEMALE ACADEMY. Established in Building No. 5, Jackson Place.

THIS Academy was opened for the reception pupils on the 3d day of August, 1840, under general superintendence of FRANCIS K PIER A. M. as Principal, and Miss HELENR EASTMA A. as Frincipal, and Mrs HELEN R. B. as Vice Principal. Miss Eastman hasbeen years past, Principal of the Female Academ ell, which, under her superintendence, at highest rank as a school for the thorough a plished education of young ladies. The contraction in this Academ ellistic. truction in this Academy will be of t character, conducting the pupil from election through all the higher branches by a steadily progressive improvement. It is to be of a strictly practical nature, and cale an eminent degree to induce habits of reflection to expand and invigorate the intellectual po The utmost attention will be paid to the moral e of the hearr, and the formation of graceful and el manners. Nothing sectarian in its character w

inculcated.
In addition to the daily exercises of the school,

In addition to the daily exercises of the school, a gentlemen are engaged to deliver weekly lectures one upon Mental Philosophy, and the other age Belles Lettres, Composition, &c. In addition to the other advantages which the Aca emy affords, the Principal has, by much exert obtained Mr. Heilge's garden, for the espec-use of the young ladies connected with the Semina as a promenade, in their hours of recreation as any seminal.

The proprietor intends to embellish it with a The proprietor intends to embellish within fine paintings, in addition to those which he now and also to preserve it in the highest state of cultion, during the cusuing year. In the neatness and der of its arrangement—the beauty and ratity plants—and the retirement of its situation, bein cated in the immediate vicinity of the Academ will admit of comparison with no similar convenient this city. The pupil will not only be enabled to inhale

The pupil will not only be enabled to make pure and refreshing breeze, so desirable to those fined to study, but will also be supplied with facilities in the study of Botany which are differ obtain in a city. It will be conducive both to health and cheerfulness of the young ladies, and lead them to love and reverence the Deity who

lead them to love and reverence the Deity who is provided us with so many apportunities of pleasi the eye and gratifying the taste.

Parents that have daughters to educate are respetfully invited to visit the school.

Applicants for admission to the Academy or for a further information, are referred to the Principal at Academy, or at 8, Avon place.

The Principal has permission to refer, as to character, and qualifications, and mode of instructe to the Rev. Hubbard Winslow, No. 3, Mount Vern Place; Rev. S. Aiken, No. 67 Temple street; lab ham W. Fuller, Esq., No. 31 Court street.

FRANCIS K. PEIRCE, A. M. Principal.

Miss HELEN R. EASTMAN, Vice Principal.

Miss O. P. EASTMAN, Teacher of Music

Miss O. P. EASTMAN, Teacher of Music Miss M. M. RANDALL, Teacher of Drawing LOUIS M. F. MIGNAULT, Teacher of French

NOTICE.

JAMES TOLMAN, of the late firm and Tolman, has taken the store recently by Winckley and Dickenson, No. 6. Congress Congress Street, nearly opposite the old stand.

He will constantly be supplied with a complete sortment of first rate MERCHANT TAHOR GOODS, which will be sold at the very law.

of the business, he will be able to execute all of his friends and of the public is respectfully will be able to execute all of his friends and of the public is respectfully will make it.

BOARDING IN NEW YORK. GENTLEMEN visiting New York, cit ly or for a considerable time, who tiality for an atmosphere recking with alcohol and tobacco, will find a pleasant fortable house during their stay, at the House 106 Barclay street, near the cour-House 106 Barelay street, near the center and within a few minutes walk of all the Standings. The location is one of the most d in the city; the house new, spacious and command the faire, though vegetable, and prepared strict regard to Temperance and Health, will be acceptable, and embracing every variety destined the underraved appetite.

#### Boarding House for Seamen. COLORED SEAMEN'S HOME.

SEAMEN'S HOME SOCIETY,

WILLIAM P. POWELL & GEORGE A. BODES No 61 Cherry, between Resevelt street and Jan Slip. Cooks, Stewards and Seamen, who came this house, will have their choice of ships and it highest wages.

# AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

[SEE FIRST PAGE.]
MASSACHUSETTS.—William Loring Freeman, Brewster; — Ezekiel Thatcher, b and Varmouth; — R. F. Wollent, Dennis; — G. Harmon, Haverhill; — Joseph Brown, indet seph L. Noyes, Georgetown; — John Clement RHODE-ISLAND .- Wm. Adams, Part

Aplin, Providence :—George S. Gould, Warnell, CONNECTICUT.—George W. Benson, Braubling S. Cowles, Hartford:—Peter Osborn, Nas-Ilav Thomas Kenney, Jr. Narwick :—John S. Hall, New-York. -S. W. Benedict and Thomas Van B

salaer, New York City; — Charles S. Morton, Alle James C. Fuller, Skaneateles; — John H. Barker, — Thomas McClintock, Waterloo; — Charles Mar — Thomas McClimock, in aleron,

PENNSYLVANIA.—H. C. Howell, alleghang;—J
Vashon, Pittsburg;—M. Preston, West Grati;—
seph Fulton, Jr. Seen;—Thomas Pearl, Enterputs
Thomas Hambleton, Russelleitle;—B. Kent, Jadre
Thomas Hambleton, Russelleitle;—B. Kent, Jadre
Eric, Eric Co.;—James M. M'Kim, Philadelphia,
Onio.—James Boyle, Cincinnate;—Charles Ole
Medina;—Dr. J. Harvey, Harveyshay;—Abor
Kirk, Barryeitle;—William Hills, Gherlin;—Jan
Austin, Annate;;—Lot Holmos, New Lisbon;—Jos.
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